App Serial # 09/714.883 Turner & Mathur

Exhibit P LEX-0092-USA Novel Human Secreted Proteins and Polynucleotides Encoding the Same



# (12) United States Patent Yan et al.

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(54) ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING **HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES** THEREOF

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(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup> ...... C12N 9/12; C12N 1/20; C12N 15/00; C12N 5/00; C07H 21/04

U.S. Cl. ...... 435/194; 435/320.1; 435/252.3; 435/325; 536/23.2

(58) Field of Search ...... 435/194, 252.3, 435/325, 320.1; 536/23.2

References Cited (56)

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

GenEmbl Database, Accession No. D45906, Feb. 1999.\* Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning Manual, 2nd edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989.\*

\* cited by examiner

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides amino acid sequences of peptides that are encoded by genes within the human genome, the kinase peptides of the present invention. The present invention specifically provides isolated peptide and nucleic acid molecules, methods of identifying orthologs and paralogs of the kinase peptides, and methods of identifying modulators of the kinase peptides.

9 Claims, 41 Drawing Sheets

1 CCCAGGGCGC CGTAGGCGGT GCATCCCGTT CGCGCCTGGG GCTGTGGTCT 51 TCCCGCGCCT GAGGCGGCGG CGGCAGGAGC TGAGGGGAGT TGTAGGGAAC 101 TGAGGGGAGC TGCTGTGTCC CCCGCCTCCT CCTCCCCATT TCCGCGCTCC 151 CGGGACCATG TCCGCGCTGG CGGGTGAAGA TGTCTGGAGG TGTCCAGGCT 201 GTGGGGACCA CATTGCTCCA AGCCAGATAT GGTACAGGAC TGTCAACGAA 251 ACCTGGCACG GCTCTTGCTT CCGGTGAAAG TGATGCGCAG CCTGGACCAC 301 CCCAATGTGC TCAAGTTCAT TGGTGTGCTG TACAAGGATA AGAAGCTGAA 351 CCTGCTGACA GAGTACATTG AGGGGGCAC ACTGAAGGAC TTTCTGCGCA 401 GTATGGATCC GTTCCCCTGG CAGCAGAAGG TCAGGTTTGC CAAAGGAATC 451 GCCTCCGGAA TGGACAAGAC TGTGGTGGTG GCAGACTTTG GGCTGTCACG 501 GCTCATAGTG GAAGAGAGGA AAAGGGCCCC CATGGAGAAG GCCACCACCA 551 AGAAACGCAC CTTGCGCAAG AACGACCGCA AGAAGCGCTA CACGGTGGTG 601 GGAAACCCCT ACTGGATGGC CCCTGAGATG CTGAACGGAA AGAGCTATGA 651 TGAGACGGTG GATATCTTCT CCTTTGGGAT CGTTCTCTGT GAGATCATTG 701 GGCAGGTGTA TGCAGATCCT GACTGCCTTC CCCGAACACT GGACTTTGGC 751 CTCAACGTGA AGCTTTTCTG GGAGAAGTTT GTTCCCACAG ATTGTCCCCC 801 GGCCTTCTTC CCGCTGGCCG CCATCTGCTG CAGACTGGAG CCTGAGAGCA 851 GACCAGCATT CTCGAAATTG GAGGACTCCT TTGAGGCCCT CTCCCTGTAC 901 CTGGGGGAGC TGGGCATCCC GCTGCCTGCA GAGCTGGAGG AGTTGGACCA 951 CACTGTGAGC ATGCAGTACG GCCTGACCCG GGACTCACCT CCCTAGCCCT 1001 GGCCCAGCCC CCTGCAGGGG GGTGTTCTAC AGCCAGCATT GCCCCTCTGT 1051 GCCCCATTCC TGCTGTGAGC AGGGCCGTCC GGGCTTCCTG TGGATTGGCG 1101 GAATGTTTAG AAGCAGAACA AACCATTCCT ATTACCTCCC CAGGAGGCAA 1151 GTGGGCGCAG CACCAGGGAA ATGTATCTCC ACAGGTTCTG GGGCCTAGTT 1201 ACTGTCTGTA AATCCAATAC TTGCCTGAAA GCTGTGAAGA AGAAAAAAAC 1251 CCCTGGCCTT TGGGCCAGGA GGAATCTGTT ACTCGAATCC ACCCAGGAAC 1301 TCCCTGGCAG TGGATTGTGG GAGGCTCTTG CTTACACTAA TCAGCGTGAC 1351 CTGGACCTGC TGGGCAGGAT CCCAGGGTGA ACCTGCCTGT GAACTCTGAA 1401 GTCACTAGTC CAGCTGGGTG CAGGAGGACT TCAAGTGTGT GGACGAAAGA 1451 AAGACTGATG GCTCAAAGGG TGTGAAAAAG TCAGTGATGC TCCCCCTTTC 1501 TACTCCAGAT CCTGTCCTTC CTGGAGCAAG GTTGAGGGAG TAGGTTTTGA 1551 AGAGTCCCTT AATATGTGGT GGAACAGGCC AGGAGTTAGA GAAAGGGCTG 1601 GCTTCTGTTT ACCTGCTCAC TGGCTCTAGC CAGCCCAGGG ACCACATCAA 1651 TGTGAGAGGA AGCCTCCACC TCATGTTTTC AAACTTAATA CTGGAGACTG 1701 GCTGAGAACT TACGGACAAC ATCCTTTCTG TCTGAAACAA ACAGTCACAA 1751 GCACAGGAAG AGGCTGGGGG ACTAGAAAGA GGCCCTGCCC TCTAGAAAGC 1801 TCAGATCTTG GCTTCTGTTA CTCATACTCG GGTGGGCTCC TTAGTCAGAT 1851 GCCTAAAACA TTTTGCCTAA AGCTCGATGG GTTCTGGAGG ACAGTGTGGC 1901 TTGTCACAGG CCTAGAGTCT GAGGGAGGGG AGTGGGAGTC TCAGCAATCT 1951 CTTGGTCTTG GCTTCATGGC AACCACTGCT CACCCTTCAA CATGCCTGGT 2001 TTAGGCAGCA GCTTGGGCTG GGAAGAGGTG GTGGCAGAGT CTCAAAGCTG 2051 AGATGCTGAG AGAGATAGCT CCCTGAGCTG GGCCATCTGA CTTCTACCTC 2101 CCATGTTTGC TCTCCCAACT CATTAGCTCC TGGGCAGCAT CCTCCTGAGC 2151 CACATGTGCA GGTACTGGAA AACCTCCATC TTGGCTCCCA GAGCTCTAGG 2201 AACTCTTCAT CACAACTAGA TTTGCCTCTT CTAAGTGTCT ATGAGCTTGC 2301 AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:1)

FIG.1A

FEATURES: 1-228 5'UTR: Start Codon: 229 Stop Codon: 994 997 3'UTR: Homologous proteins: Top 10 BLAST Hits Score 485 e-136 CRA|1000682328847 /altid=gi|8051618 /def=ref|NP 057952.1| LIM d... 485 e-136 CRA 18000005015874 /altid=gi | 5031869 /def=ref | NP\_005560.1 | LIM ... CRA 88000001156379 /altid=gi 7434382 /def=pir | JC5814 LIM motif... CRA 88000001156378 /altid=gi 7434381 /def=pir | JC5813 LIM motif... CRA 18000005154371 /altid=gi 7428032 /def=pir | JE0240 LIM kinas... 469 e-131 469 e-131 469 e-131 469 e-131 CRA|18000005126937 /altid=gi|6754550 /def=ref|NP\_034848.1| LIM ... CRA 18000005127186 /altid=gi 2804562 /def=dbj BAA24491.1 (AB00... 469 e-131 CRA|18000005127185 /altid=gi|2804553 /def=dbj|BAA24489.1| (AB00... 469 e-131 468 e-131 CRA|18000005004416 /altid=gi|2143830 /def=pir||I78847 LIM motif... CRA|18000005004415 /altid=gi|1708825 /def=sp|P53670|LIK2 RAT LI... 468 e-131 BLAST dbEST hits: Score Ε 1049 0.0 gi | 10950740 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... 975 0.0 gi 10156485 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... 952 0.0 gi | 5421647 / dataset=dbest / taxon=9606 ... 757 0.0 gi 10895718 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... 714 0.0 gi | 13043102 /dataset=dbest /taxor=960... 531 e-149 gi|519615 /dataset=dbest /taxon=9606 /... gi|11002869 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96... 511 e-143 EXPRESSION INFORMATION FOR MODULATORY USE: library source: From BLAST dbEST hits: gi|10950740 teratocarcinoma gi 10156485 ovary gi | 5421647

FIG.1B

gi|5421647 testis gi|10895718 nervous\_normal gi|13043102 bladder

gi|11002869 thyroid gland

From tissue screening panels:

infant brain

gi | 519615

Fetal whole brain

Sheet 3 of 41

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1 MVQDCQRNLA RLLLPVKVMR SLDHPNVLKF IGVLYKDKKL NLLTEYIEGG
51 TLKDFLRSMD PFPWQQKVRF AKGIASGMDK TVVVADFGLS RLIVEERKRA
101 PMEKATTKKR TLRKNDRKKR YTVVGNPYWM APEMLNGKSY DETVDIFSFG
151 IVLCEIIGQV YADPDCLPRT LDFGLNVKLF WEKFVPTDCP PAFFPLAAIC
201 CRLEPESRPA FSKLEDSFEA LSLYLGELGI PLPAELEELD HTVSMQYGLT
```

251 RDSPP (SEQ ID NO:2)

#### **FEATURES:**

Functional domains and key regions:
[1] PDOC00004 PS00004 CAMP\_PHOSPHO\_SITE
cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 2

1 108-111 KKRT

2 119-122 KRYT

[2] PDOC00005 PS00005 PKC\_PHOSPHO\_SITE Protein kinase C phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 51-53 TLK

2 106-108 TTK

3 107-109 TKK

4 111-113 TLR

[3] PDOC00006 PS00006 CK2\_PHOSPHO\_SITE Casein kinase II phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 51-54 TLKD

2 76-79 SGMD

3 139 · 142 SYDE

4 212-215 SKLE

[4] PDOC00008 PS00008 MYRISTYL N-myristoylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 73-78 GIASGM

FIG.2A

1

3.8e-05

2.1e-05

-48.4

-61.8

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2
            77-82 GMDKTV
     3
          150-155 GIVLCE
          158-163 GQVYAD
Membrane spanning structure and domains:
 Helix Begin End
                     Score Certainty
                     0.872 Putative
     1
        142
               162
                     0.652 Putative
     2
        184
               204
BLAST Alignment to Top Hit:
>CRA|1000682328847 /altid=gi|8051618 /def=ref|NP_057952.1| LIM
          domain kinase 2 isoform 2b [Homo sapiens] /org=Homo
          sapiens /taxon=9606 /dataset=nraa /length=617
          Length = 617
 Score = 485 bits (1235), Expect = e-136
 Identities = 241/265 (90%), Positives = 241/265 (90%), Gaps = 22/265 (8%)
Query: 13 LLPVKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK 72
           L VKVMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK
Sbjct: 353 LTEVKYMRSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLTEYIEGGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFAK 412
Query: 73 GIASGM-----------DKTVVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 110
                                      DKTVVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR
           GIASGM
Sbjct: 413 GIASGMAYLHSMCIIHRDLNSHNCLIKLDKTVVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 472
Query: 111 TLRKNDRKKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIGQVYADPDCLPRT 170
           TLRKNDRKKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIGQVYADPDCLPRT
Sbjct: 473 TLRKNDRKKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIGQVYADPDCLPRT 532
Query: 171 LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 230
           LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI
Sbjct: 533 LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 592
Query: 231 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 255
           PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP
Sbict: 593 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 617 (SEQ ID NO:4)
Homer search results (Pfam):
                                                                E-value N
                                                       Score
Model
         Description
                                                                          2
                                                                1.1e-26
                                                       100.1
PF00069 Eukaryotic protein kinase domain
                                                                   0.14
                                                         4.9
CE00031 CE00031 VEGFR
                                                         4.7
                                                                          1
CE00204 CE00204 FIBROBLAST GROWTH_RECEPTOR
                                                                     7.9
                                                                          1
CE00359 E00359 bone_morphogenetic_protein_receptor
                                                         1.8
                                                                          1
                                                         1.5
CE00022 CE00022 MAGUK subfamily d
```

FIG.2B

CE00287 CE00287 PTK Eph orphan receptor

CE00292 CE00292 PTK membrane\_span

CE00291	CE00291 PTK fgf receptor	-113.0	0.027	1
CE00286	E00286 PTK EGF receptor	-125.1	0.0021	1
CE00290	CE00290 PTK Trk family	-151.3	6.5e-05	1
CE00288	CE00288 PTK Insulin receptor	-210.4	0.014	1

## Parsed for domains:

rai seu i	Or abiliari	113.					
Model	Domain	seq-f	seg-t	hmm-f	hmm-t	score	<u>E-value</u>
PF00069	1/2	16	79 .	. 41	105	52.1	2.3e-13
CE00022	1/1	124	153 .	. 187	216	1.5	2.5
PF00069	2/2	81	156 .	. 129	182	48.0	3.1e-12
CE00031	1/1	129	156 .	. 1114	1141	4.9	0.14
CE00204	1/1	129	156 .	. 705	732	4.7	1
CE00359	1/1	79	157 .	. 287	356	1.8	7.9
CE00290	1/1	9	218 .	. 1	282 []	-151.3	6.5e-05
CE00287	1/1	1	218 [	. 1	260 []	-48.4	3.8e-05
CE00291	1/1	1	218 [	1	285 []	-113.0	0.027
CE00292	1/1	1	218 [	. 1	288 []	-61.8	2.1e-05
CE00288	1/1	1	218 [	. 1	269 []	-210.4	0.014
CE00286	1/1	6	218 .	. 1	263 []	-125.1	0.0021

FIG.2C

1 TCATCCTTGC GCAGGGGCCA TGCTAACCTT CTGTGTCTCA GTCCAATTTT 51 AATGTATGTG CTGCTGAAGC GAGAGTACCA GAGGTTTTTT TGATGGCAGT 101 GACTTGAACT TATTTAAAAG ATAAGGAGGA GCCAGTGAGG GAGAGGGGTG 151 CTGTAAAGAT AACTAAAAGT GCACTTCTTC TAAGAAGTAA GATGGAATGG 201 GATCCAGAAC AGGGGTGTCA TACCGAGTAG CCCAGCCTTT GTTCCGTGGA 251 CACTGGGGAG TCTAACCCAG AGCTGAGATA GCTTGCAGTG TGGATGAGCC 301 AGCTGAGTAC AGCAGATAGG GAAAAGAAGC CAAAAATCTG AAGTAGGGCT 351 GGGGTGAAGG ACAGGGAAGG GCTAGAGAGA CATTTGGAAA GTGAAACCAG 401 GTGGATATGA GAGGAGAGAG TAGAGGGTCT TGATTTCGGG TCTTTCATGC 451 TTAACCCAAA GCAGGTACTA AAGTATGTGT TGATTGAATG TCTTTGGGTT 501 TCTCAAGACT GGAGAAAGCA GGGCAAGCTC TGGAGGGTAT GGCAATAACA 551 AGTTATCTTG AATATCCTCA TGGTGGAAAG TCCTGATCCT GTTTGAATTT 601 TGGAAATAGA AATCATTCAG AGCCAAGAGA TTGAATTGTT GAGTAAGTGG 651 GTGGTCAGGT TACAGACTTA ATTTTGGGTT AAAAAGTAAA AACAAGAAAC 701 AAGGTGTGGC TCTAAAATAA TGAGATGTGC TGGGGGTGGG GCATGGCAGC 751 TCATAAACTG ACCCTGAAAG CTCTTACATG TAAGAGTTCC AAAAATATTT 801 CCAAAACTTG GAAGATTCAT TTGGATGTTT GTGTTCATTA AAATCTCTCA 851 CTAATTCATT GTCTTGTCCA CTGTCCGTAA CCCAACCTGG GATTGGTTTG 901 AGTGAGTCTC TCAGACTTTC TGCCTTGGAG TTTGTGAGAG AGATGGCATA 951 CTCTGTGACC ACTGTCACCC TAAAACCAAA AAGGCCCCTC TTGACAAGGA 1001 GTCTGAGGAT TTTAGACCCA GGAAGAATGA GTGATGGGCA TATATATATC 1051 CTATTACTGA GGCATGAGAA GAGTGGAATG GGTGGGTTGA GGTGGTGTTT 1101 TAAGGCCTCT TGCCAGCTTG TTTAACTCTT CTCTGGGGAA CGAGGGGGAC 1151 AACTGTGTAC ATTGGCTGCT CCAGAATGAT GTTGAGCAAT CTTGAAGTGC 1201 CAGGAGCTGT GCTTTGTCTA TTCATGGCCC CTGTGCCTGT GAAACAGGGT 1251 TCGGTGACTG TCACTGTGCC TGTGGCAGTC TGTAGTTACC CAGAGAGAAC 1301 AAAGCTGCAT ACACAGAGCG CACAAGGGAG TCTTGTAACA ACCTTGTCCT 1351 GCTTTCTAGG GCTGAGTCAG GTACCACAGC TTGATCTCAG CTGTCCTCTT 1401 TATTTCAAGA AGTTGACATC TGAGCCATAC CAGGAGTATT GTATTTTGTT 1451 TGAGGCCTCT CTTTTTGGAG GAACATGGAC CGACTCTGTG CTTTTGTCTA 1501 TGCTGGTCTC TGAGCTCACA CAACCCTTCA CCCTCCTTTC TCAGCCAGTG 1551 ATAGGTAAGT CTTCCCTATC TTGCAAGGCT CAGCTCAAGT GTCAGCTTCC 1601 TCTACAAAGA CTTTCCTGGT TCCCCTCATT GGAGTGAACA AGAGTTGACA 1651 TGGTAGAATG GAAAGAGCAG AAGCTTTAGA ATGAGCCAGA CCTGAGTATG 1701 AATGCTAGAT CCACCACTTA GCTAGTCAAC CCTGCCCCCT GCCTCAAGTT 1751 TTAATTTTCC TATCCATTAA GTGAATATAA TAATACCTGT GTCACAGGAT 1801 TATTTTGAGA ATTAAATGAG ATTAGGTCTA TGAAAGCACC TAGCAGAGTT 1851 CTTGGCATAT AGGAGGCATT CATTAAATAT TTGTTCTTCC CCTTTTATAC 1901 CCATTACTTT TCTTTTTCTG AACTAAAATA ATACTTGGTT CTATCTCTGA 1951 AATAACATCC AAGTGAAAAA TCAACAACAT GAAAGAGCAG TTCTTTTCCA 2001 GTGGATTTGC TTCTTAAGGA GCAGAGATTA TGTAATCTAA CAGCCTCCAA 2051 CATACAAAGA GCTTTGTATC TAGAACAGGG GTCCCCAGCC CCTGGACCGC 2101 CAACTGGTAC GGGTCTGTAG CCTGTTAGGA ACCAGGCTGC ACAGCAGGAG 2151 GTGAGCGGCG GGCCAGTGAG CATTGCTGCC TGAGCTCTGC CTCCTGTCAG 2201 ATCAGTGGTG GCATTAGATT CTCATAGGAG TGTGAACCCT ATTGTGAACT 2251 GCACATGCAA GGGATCTGGG TTGCATGCTC CTTATGAGAA TCTCACTAAT 2301 GGCTGATGAT CTGAGTTGGA ACAGTTTGAT ACCAAAACCA TCCCCCCGCC 2351 CCCCAACCCC CAGCCTAGGG TCCGTGGAAA AATTGGCCCC TGGTGCCAAA 2401 AAGGTTGAGG ACTGCTGATC TAGAGGACCA ATTTATTCAA TGTTGGTTGA 2451 GTAAATGAGC TCTTGGATTA GGTGATGGAA AAATCTGAAA AAACAGGGCT 2501 TTTGAGGAAT AGGAAAAGGC AGTAACATGT TTAACCCAGA GAGAAGTTTC 2551 TGGCTGTTGG CTGGGAATAG TCATAGGAAG GGCTGACACT GAAAAGAAGA 2601 AGATTGTGTT CGTTTCTTCT TCTCAGAGCT ATAAGCAAAG GCTGAAAGTT 2651 CTAGAAAAAG GCAAGTTTTG TTTCAGTAGA AAAAAGGATA ATCAGAACCA 2701 TTTTTAGAAA ATGGAATGAG ACTACTTTTG AGGCCATGAG TTCCTTGTCC 2751 CTGGAGAGAT GAGCAGAGGT TGGACAAGTG CTTACCAGAG ATCTTGTGGA 2801 GGCAGAAACT GTGCATCTAG CAGAGCATTG GCCTAACCCT TTCAAATGAG 2851 ATGCTGTTAA CTCAGTCTTA TTCTACATGG TAGGAATCCT GTCCCTTTGC 2901 CTCCTGCTAC TTTGGGCCTC TCAACCTCTT GGTTTTGTGT GCAGGTGAAG 2951 ATGTCTGGAG GTGTCCAGGC TGTGGGGACC ACATTGCTCC AAGCCAGATA 3001 TGGTACAGGA CTGTCAACGA AACCTGGCAC GGCTCTTGCT TCCGGTAGGT 3051 GGGCCTATCC TCCCATCTTT ACCAGTGTAC TATGGGCCAA GCACTATTTC 3101 ATGTTCTGAT GGAAAACACA GAAACAAGCT TCTGAGTTGA GAATTTCAAT 3151 CTTAGGGTGG GGAAAGGAAT GTACCAAGGA AGAGCTCATG ACCAAACCTC 3201 AAGTGTGGCC CCCCTGAACC CAGGTTAAAT TGGAAGAGCC ATAAATGGGC 3251 CAGCTGGAGG CAGGGTGGGG GGATGAGAGG AGCCCTTTCC AGGGTTGTCC 3301 CATATCCCTC ACTITATGGG TGAGGAAACT GAGGCCCAGG AAGAGTGACT 3351 TTCCTGTGGC TGCACTACAG ATTATGCAGG TACTTCAAGA GTTGTTTGTA 3401 TTCTTATTIT ATTITATTIT ATTITATTIT ATTITATTIT ATTITATGAG 3451 AGGGATTCTT GCTGTTGCCC AGGCTGGAGT GCAGTGGTGC AATCTCGGCT 3501 CACTGCAATC TCTGCCTGCT GGGTTCAAGT GATTTTTCTG CCTTAGCTTC 3551 CTGAGTAGCT GAGATGACAG GCACCTGCCA CCATGCGCAG CTAATTTTTG 3601 TATTITAGTG GAGACGGGGG TTTCAACATG TTGGTCAGGC TGGTCTTGAA 3651 CTCCTGACCT CAAATGATGC ACCCACCTCG ACCTCCCAAA GTGCTGGAAT 3701 TACAGGCGTG AACCACTGTG CCCAGCCAAG AGTTGTTTTT AGTGTGGTTG 3751 GCAGAGCCAG CTCTTCCTTC ACCACAGGAT GCCTCCCTAG GTTCCTACTT 3801 TITGTTACTA GCTTTTATTA TAGCTATATT ATTATTATTA TTATTATTAT 3851 TATTATTATT ATTATTGAGA CAGAGTCTCG CTCTGTCGCC CAGGCTGGTG 3901 TACAGTGGTG CGATCCCGGG CTCACTGCAA CCTCTGCCTC CCGAGTTCAA 3951 GCAGTTCTCC TGCCTCAGCC CCCCGAGTAG GTGGGACTAC AGGCGCCTGC 4001 CACCACACCC GGCTAATTTT TGTATTTTTA GTAGAGACGG GGTTTCACCT 4051 TGTTGACCAG GCTGGTCTGG AGCTCCTGAC CTCAGGTAAG TGCTAGAATC 4101 ACAGGCGTGA ACCACTGCGC CCAGCCAAGA GTTGTTTTA GTGTGGTTGG 4151 CAGAGCCAGC TCTTCCTCAC CACAGGTTGC CTCCCTAGGT TCCTACTTTT 4201 TGTTACTAGC TITATTATAG CTACATTATT ATTATTATTG TTATTATTAT 4251 TGAGACAGAG TCTCGCTCTG TCGCCCAGGC TGGTGTACAG TGATGTGATC 4301 TTGGCTCACT GCAACCTCTG CCCCCGAGT TCAAGCAATT CTCCTGCTTC 4351 AGCCCCCCTA GTAGGTGGGA CTCCAGGCAC CTGCCACCAC GCCCAGCTAA 4401 TTTTTGTATT TTTAGTAGAG GCGGGGTTTC ACCTTGTTGG CCAGGCTGGT 4451 CTCAAACTCC TGACCTCAGG TGATCCGCCT GCCTCGGCCT CCCAAAATGT 4501 TGGGATTACA GGCATGAGCC ACCGCGCCCT GCCTATAGCT ACATTATTTT 4551 TGTAGGCAGC TCAGTTTCTT AAAAATTATA CAGACTTCAA ATCAGATTTG 4601 TTCCTGCTGT CTGAGGCTCA GTTTCTTCAT CTGGAAAATG GATGGTAATA 4651 ATCTTGTTGA GATTGAATGA AATAATATAT GCAGTGTATC CAGTACATGG 4701 TAGACACCCA GTGAATGGTT ATTCCTTCCT CCCATCGGAT TGGAATTCTC 4751 AAGGGTGGGA ACTTGTCTTT ATATTCTTCA CAACGTAAAA TAGTTGAAAT 4801 TTGTTGGTGG AAAGAAGAGC AGTCCACTCC AGAGGCTGGA TGGGCATGCC 4851 TGGCCCCCAA GGTCTGAAGT GGTAGGGCTG TGCCTATATC CTGAGAATGA 4901 GATAGACTAG GCAGGCACCT TGTGCTGTAG ATTCCAGCTC CTGCACATAG 4951 CTCTTGTTGT AAAACATCCC TGTGCTTATA CCAAGTAATT GAGTTGACCT

7501	AATGGAGGCC	AGTGACAAAA	CTGAAAGTAG	CTCTGTCAGT	AATTGTGCTG
7551	GTGCGATTAG	GCAGCTGGCC	AGAATCTTTT	GGATCTCCTG	GACATATGGC
7601	TGACTAGTCC	TCCCAAGCCT	TCCCAACAGG	сстсттттт	TTCCTTTTTT
7651	TCTTTTCTTT	ПППСТПС	ттсттстт	тептип	TTTTTTAG
7701	GCTAGTGAAG	TGAAATTGTG	GGAGTGGAAA	AGGAACAAAG	AAATCGGTAA
7751	CTGGTAGTGA	TCAATTACTT	GTAAACACTA	TTGTACTTGG	ACCAGCCCAG
7801	TAGGCCTTTT	TTAAAACTCT	GAGTTACCTC	TCTTTCCTTT	CCTTGAGCAG
7851	TGCCATTAAT	TCTGTATCTG	GGGCAATCCT	TTCTGATGTT	CTCTGGACCT
7901	<b>GGCTCTCTCT</b>	CCTTAGGAGA	GGCCAGGAGA	GTAGCCAGAG	AGCATGTCAT
7951	TTGTAGCTGA	GGTTAAAGTG	TGGAGCTATC	AATGGTGACC	TGGCCTCTTG
8001	<b>GCATGTTAGC</b>	AAGCCAGAGG	ACCTTGACAA	CTTTTTTGAT	GATTGTCCGT
8051	TCACCCTGAT	CAAAGGTGTT	TGGCTTAGGA	GGAGGGAAGA	AAAGCTACCC
	CTATTAGTCT				
8151	CTAGCAGCAT	TATCAGAAGG	AAAATCCACC	GCTCTTAAGG	CTCCTGGGAA
8201	CTTTCAGGAC	TTCCTTTCTC	AGGATTGCAA	ACATAAGACT	ATTTGAGCTT
	TCACTTTTGA				
8301	<b>GCAGATAGAA</b>	GACTGTGGTC	<b>ACTGCATCAG</b>	GCAACAGACC	ATTTCCGCTA
8351	AATTTAGTGA	CTCCAGGAAG	<b>GCCAGTGAAG</b>	AAATAACACA	CGTAGCAACC
8401	AGAGACTGTG	TTGTAATATG	TTGGCTGACA	<b>GCAGGGTACT</b>	TTCTGTGATG
8451	CTGAAAGCCA	CATTCATTTT	CTCTCCCCTC	ATCCCCATCT	AAGCAAGCCT
8501	<b>GGTAGAATCA</b>	TAATTACAGT	AATAGGTACC	<b>ACTTATTGAG</b>	TACTCTGTGC
8551	CAGACACCCT	CCTGAGCATA	CGACATGCAT	<b>AGCACATTTA</b>	ATCCTTACAA
8601	TGACTTAATA	AAATGTAGTA	CTAGTCTTAC	CTACTTCGAG	AATAGGGAAA
8651	TGGAGGTTAC	TTGTTTAAAG	TCACAGAGCT	AATAGGTAGC	ATAGCTGAGA
8701	TTTGAACTCA	GGCATTCTTA	CTCCTTGCCT	GCAAGAGTCT	CTTGGCATTC
8751	TTGAATGCAA	GCATATTTCT	TAACCTCACT	GAGGCTCAGT	TTCCTCTTAT
8801	ATAATATGGG	GTAAAGAGCC	CTCACCCTGC	CTGCCACACA	CTGGTAGTGT
8851	CAGATAACAT	TGAAGGGTGT	TAGTTTAAAG	<b>GCTTCATGGA</b>	CTCTATAATG
8901	TCAACAAAAG	TGCTGTTAAC	TTTCTTCTGG	GTCTCAGGCT	CCTGATGTAG
8951	AGTCAGTGGA	GCAACCCTGC	CATCTGCTGT	TATGCTGTTG	ATGTTGCTGC
9001	CACACTTACT	ΔΔΓΓΤΔΔΔΓΓ	TITGATICIG	GCTGTGGCCT	TCTCCAGAAG
9001	GTGTTTACTC	ATTTETCLAG	TITATCTTTT	AGGAAACAGC	CAGCCCGTAG
0101	ATCATTAAGG	CTCCCTATTC	CACAGGGGGC	TGGGGCCTGC	CTGACAGAGG
0151	AAGGAAGGGC	AGACATCTGG	TTCTTCCTCT	GCCCCTACAA	GAGACTCCAG
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0251	AATGTGCCTT	AATCCTCCTC	TTTACTTTGA	GAAGAGAGAA	CTAAGGACCC
9231	ACAGATGTTT	CACACCTTCT	ATAGGAGGCA	GAGGTAGAAA	AATGGAGAGA
9301	GATGAGGCCA	CACAGOTTO	ACTGATATTA	ATTAAACGTT	GTATTAAGAA
9331	CCTCACTTAG	ATTATCTCAT	TCAATCTTCA	TAATAACCCT	GCAACCCCCA
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9451	GGTACAATCA	TACTTCACTC	CACTCTCAAC	CTCCTCAGCT	CAACCAATCC
9501	TCCCACCTCA	CCCTTCCAAC	CACCTTCCAC	TACACCCCTC	CCACCACACC
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9651	TTGCCCAGGC AAGTGCTTGG	CATTACCCAA	CTACCCACT	GTGCCTGCCC	AGTGCAACCC
3/UI	MAGIGUITUG	CTARAGORA	A A C C C C A C A	AACCTTTCCA	CTAACTTCTC
9/51	CCATTITATA	CACATCATAT	AAUUUUUAUA	ADDITIODA	CTCCCAACAC
980I	CAGGGTCACA	CAGATGATAT	TOCCACCACCA		TORDARARA
9851	AGTCTGCTTT	CCACTAGGAC	TCATTTCACT	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	CTACCCTAAC
9901	AGACTTGGAG	ACAGAAAATC	IGATITICAGI	TOTOLOGIC	ACTTTCTTAT
9951	TGTGTAACTG	TGGGCAAGTT	CCTTAGCCCC	THETHABLLET	AGITICITAL

10001	CTGTAAAATG	TCATAAAAGA	AATCCATCTC	ATGGAGTAGT	TGTGATGATC
10051	AAGGACTCTG	AAAACATTAG			
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10301	ATGATAGCTT				
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10401	ATTTTTGTA	GAGACAGGGT	CTTGCTCTGT	TGCCCAGGCT	GGTCTCAAAC
10451	TCCTGGGCTC	GAGATCCTCC	CACCTGGGCC	TCACAAAGTG	TTGGGATTAC
10501	AGGTATGAGC				
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10851	GTCTATGAAA	AGGGAAATGG	CTCCCACCTC	AAAAAGTTGT	TAACATTAAA
10901				ATGTCTGGCC	
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12201	AGGCAGGAGA	TOUTOUTURE	CCTCCCACCC	ACACCTTCCA	CTCACCCCAC
	ATCACGCCAC				
12301	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	TTCCTTAATT	TEEFFTAFAG	TACACCCCTC
12351	CGTAATGTGG	CCTCTCTCC*	CATCTCCACA	ACCTCCTCCT	CCCTCCACTT
12401	CAGCCTCACC	TOTOTTOTO	ACACCCCCTC	CTTCTCACAA	CCCTGCACT
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25251	GAGTCACATG	<b>AGCCTACATT</b>	TAAATTCCAG	CCCTGCCACT	GACTCCCTTT
25301	TTGACCTTGA	GTGAGTTACC	TAATCTCTCT	GTACCTCACT	TTTCTTGTCT
25351	GTAGAGTGGG	AATAATTCCT	GTCTCAGAGA	AATAAAAGAG	TGCATATAGT
25401	GTTTGCCACA	TGGAGACACA	TCAGGTGTAG	GTTAATACTC	TGGGCCTTGT
25451	TTCCTTATTT	GCAACACAGC	CCTGCCCTGG	AGTGGAAGTG	GCACCTCCCA
		CTTGAGGCTG			
25551	TGGGAGCCCT	AGTGCCAGGA	CAGAACAGAT	GGCAGCTCAG	AGCTAGGATG
25601	<b>GCTCTCTGGA</b>	CCTGTCTCTC	CTACCAGAGG	TCCCCCCGTC	TGGTGTGGCT
25651	CTTCCTGGAC	CTGGCATCCT	CTGCTTTTT	TTTTTTCCA	CCTCCAAGCA
25701	<b>GAATTACTGT</b>	<b>CCTGTAGGCA</b>	GCTCCTCTGC	TTGAGGACAT	CTGGGGCCAG
25751	<b>ATATGTTCAC</b>	<b>ACTCTATCCT</b>	GCCTTGCCCT	TCCCTGAGCT	CAGGATGGAC
25801	<b>GCTCAATTGG</b>	TCCCAGTTAT	TGTCTGCAGC	GCCTGCCTGC	AGCCTCGATC
25851	CAGCCCAGCT	CCACCCCTTG	CCTGCAAGGT	CTGTTTCCTA	ACAGCTGCTC
25901	CAACCACACA	CCTCGGTTCT	GCGGGAGCCC	CTCCTCTTCC	TCCCTCCCTC
25951	CCTCATTCAG	GGGTGGGACT	GAAGAAGAAG	<b>GCTAACTTGA</b>	CAGCAGCGCT
26001	TCTTTCTTAG	CTAGTCACCG	GCCCCTGCTC	AAGAATGCCA	GTGTGTGTGT
26051	AGCCTCCACA	GAGAGGTCGT	TTTCTCGGAG	TCCAGAGGGG	CCGCCTGAGC
26101	TTCTGAGAAC	TAGGGAGGAG	CCATCCCAGC	CATGAGCCCC	TGTGGGAATC
26151	TGCTGGGGGC	CAAGTGGCCT	<b>GGAGTCCTCA</b>	GGCTCCCGCA	GCTGCTCCGG
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26251	CCCCGGGCCT	GTCATGGTGG	CCATCTACAG	CCGGCCTGAG	GCAGTCACAG
26301	ACGGATTTGC	AGCTGAGCCT	GTCTATCTGG	TGTGGGAAGA	AGATGGGGAG
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26401	TTGGTCTCCG	<b>AGTTCCCCTC</b>	TCCATCTCTC	CTGGCCCCTG	GTCCTGAGAG
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26551	GAGGTACCCC	CATTATGTCC	TGGAAGTGGT	GAGGGGAGGG	<b>ATATACCCAG</b>
26601	AAGGAACTTC	TTAGGGAGCT	CCAGCTCCCC	TTCTATCCCA	GACAAACCTG
26651	AAGGAGCCTC	CAAAAGATGC	CACTGACCTG	CCCATTGTAG	ATGTTACTGC
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26801	TGGGCAGGTT	TTGCCAAACT	GTGGAAACTG	GCAAGTCCTG	GGTGTGGGTA
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26901	CACATTTGCC	TCTGGCCTTG	AAGGGCTTCT	GAGCTCCCAG	GTGAATGTAG
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27/01	CATCTCCTT	TTGTGGAATG	ACCEGACCCT	GGTAGATTGC	TGGGAAGTGT
27/61	CTCCACACCC	CCVVCCCCV	AGGGAACTGG	TCCTCAATGC	TGACTCTACC
2/40I	CIGGMUNGGG	uunnuuduun	, lucur vic i dd	, 55 1 5, 3 11 40	5 . 5 . 7 . 10 0

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31001	TAAAAGAACA	CACACTICATE	GGGAATTGAA	CACTGTGAAG	TATATGAAGG
31101	AGGAGAATTG	TECTATITAL	CATTCAGTAC	TTGGGCTAAA	GGAGAAGCAT
21101	CACGAAGTGT	TAACACTCAA	ACCCTCTTGA	GCTGTCAGGG	CTCCAGCTTC
21121	CTTATTTTCA	CACCTCACAA	TCCTCACCCT	CACCTGTTGA	GATGTGCTGT
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31251	ATAGCTTCAC	ATTCCACCTC	CATCAATTAT	CTATTCCCCA	CCAAGCACAC
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32701			CTCAGATCAT		
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56451 AACCTGCCTG TGAACTCTGA AGTCACTAGT CCAGCT	
56501 TTCAAGTGTG TGGACGAAAG AAAGACTGAT GGCTCA	
56551 GTCAGTGATG CTCCCCCTTT CTACTCCAGA TCCTGT	
56601 GGTTGAGGGA GTAGGTTTTG AAGAGTCCCT TAATAT	
56651 CAGGAGTTAG AGAAAGGGCT GGCTTCTGTT TACCTG	
56701 CCAGCCCAGG GACCACATCA ATGTGAGAGG AAGCCTC	
56751 CAAACTTAAT ACTGGAGACT GGCTGAGAAC TTACGG/	
56801 GTCTGAAACA AACAGTCACA AGCACAGGAA GAGGCT	
56851 AGGCCCTGCC CTCTAGAAAG CTCAGATCTT GGCTTC	
56901 GGGTGGCTC CTTAGTCAGA TGCCTAAAAC ATTTTG	
56951 GGTTCTGGAG GACAGTGTGG CTTGTCACAG GCCTAGA	
57001 GAGTGGGAGT CTCAGCAATC TCTTGGTCTT GGCTTC	ATGG CAACCACTGC
57051 TCACCCTTCA ACATGCCTGG TTTAGGCAGC AGCTTGG	
57101 GGTGGCAGAG TCTCAAAGCT GAGATGCTGA GAGAGAT	
57151 GGGCCATCTG ACTTCTACCT CCCATGTTTG CTCTCCC	
57201 CTGGGCAGCA TCCTCCTGAG CCACATGTGC AGGTACT	
57251 CTTGGCTCCC AGAGCTCTAG GAACTCTTCA TCACAAC	CTAG ATTTGCCTCT
57301 TCTAAGTGTC TATGAGCTTG CACCATATTT AATAAAT	TTGG GAATGGGTTT
57351 GGGGTATTAA TGCAATGTGT GGTGGTTGTA TTGGAGC	
57401 AAAGGAGAGT GGTTGCTGTT AATATTATCT TATCTAT	
57451 AAATATTGTA CATAGACCTG ATGAGTTGTG GGACCAG	SATG TCATCTCTGG

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57501 TCAGAGTTTA CTTGCTATAT AGACTGTACT TATGTGTGAA GTTTGCAAGC
57551 TTGCTTTAGG GCTGAGCCCT GGACTCCCAG CAGCAGCACA GTTCAGCATT
57601 GTGTGGCTGG TTGTTTCCTG GCTGTCCCCA GCAAGTGTAG GAGTGGTGGG
57651 CCTGAACTGG GCCATTGATC AGACTAAATA AATTAAGCAG TTAACATAAC
57701 TGGCAATATG GAGAGTGAAA ACATGATTGG CTCAGGGACA TAAATGTAGA
57751 GGGTCTGCTA GCCACCTTCT GGCCTAGCCC ACACAAACTC CCCATAGCAG
57801 AGAGTTTTCA TGCACCCAAG TCTAAAACCC TCAAGCAGAC ACCCATCTGC
57851 TCTAGAGAAT ATGTACATCC CACCTGAGGC AGCCCCTTCC TTGCAGCAGG
57901 TGTGACTGAC TATGACCTTT TCCTGGCCTG GCTCTCACAT GCCAGCTGAG
57951 TCATTCCTTA GGAGCCCTAC CCTTTCATCC TCTCTATATG AATACTTCCA
58001 TAGCCTGGGT ATCCTGGCTT GCTTTCCTCA GTGCTGGGTG CCACCTTTGC
58051 AATGGGAAGA AATGAATGCA AGTCACCCCA CCCCTTGTGT TTCCTTACAA
58101 GTGCTTGAGA GGAGAAGACC AGTTTCTTCT TGCTTCTGCA TGTGGGGGGAT
58151 GTCGTAGAAG AGTGACCATT GGGAAGGACA ATGCTATCTG GTTAGTGGGG
58201 CCTTGGGCAC AATATAAATC TGTAAACCCA AAGGTGTTTT CTCCCAGGCA
58251 CTCTCAAAGC TTGAAGAATC CAACTTAAGG ACAGAATATG GTTCCCGAAA
58301 AAAACTGATG ATCTGGAGTA CGCATTGCTG GCAGAACCAC AGAGCAATGG
58351 CTGGGCATGG GCAGAGGTCA TCTGGGTGTT CCTGAGGCTG ATAACCTGTG
58401 GCTGAAATCC CTTGCTAAAA GTCCAGGAGA CACTCCTGTT GGTATCTTTT
58451 CTTCTGGAGT CATAGTAGTC ACCTTGCAGG GAACTTCCTC AGCCCAGGGC
58501 TGCTGCAGGC AGCCCAGTGA CCCTTCCTCC TCTGCAGTTA TTCCCCCTTT
58551 GGCTGCTGCA GCACCACCCC CGTCACCCAC CACCCAACCC CTGCCGCACT
58601 CCAGCCTITA ACAAGGGCTG TCTAGATATT CATTITAACT ACCTCCACCT
58651 TGGAAACAAT TGCTGAAGGG GAGAGGATTT GCAATGACCA ACCACCTTGT
58701 TGGGACGCCT GCACACCTGT CTTTCCTGCT TCAACCTGAA AGATTCCTGA
58751 TGATGATAAT CTGGACACAG AAGCCGGGCA CGGTGGCTCT AGCCTGTAAT
58801 CTCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCT CAGCAGGTGG ATCACCTGAG ATCAAGAGTT
58851 TGAGAACAGC CTGACCAACA TGGTGAAACC CCGTCTCTAC TAAAAATACA
58901 AAAATTAGCC AGGTGTGGTG GCACATACCT GTAATCCCAG CTACTCTGGA
58951 GGCTGAGGCA GGAGAATCGC TTGAACCCAC AAGGCAGAGG TTGCAGTGAG
59001 GCGAGATCAT GCCATTGCAC TCCAGCCTGT GCAACAAGAG CCAAACTCCA
59051 TCTCAAAAAA AAAAA (SEQ ID NO:3)
```

### **FEATURES:**

Start: 3000

Exon: 3000-3044 Intron: 3045-45393 Exon: 45394-45525 Intron: 45526-45761 Exon: 45762-45818 45819-50154 Intron: 50155-50329 Exon: Intron: 50330-51076 51077-51132 Exon: Intron: 51133-52775 Exon: 52776-52933 Intron: 52934-55922

55923-56064

Stop: 56065

Exon:

FIG.3-24

CHROMOSOME MAP POSITION: Chromosome 22

ALLELIC	VARIANTS	(SNPs):
DATA		

DNA			
<u>Position</u>	Major	Minor	Domain
941	Α	T	Beyond ORF(5')
2612	G	Α	Beyond ORF(5')
5080	G	Α	Intron
6599	-	A C	Intron
6983	С	G	Intron
9885	Α .	-	Intron
12538	G	T	Intron
17707	T	С	Intron
18219	C	Α	Intron
19670	С	T	Intron
21153	G	T	Intron
24566	С	•	Intron
26604	G	Α	Intron
27255	С	G	Intron
27399	T	С	Intron
28088	G	Α	Intron
28734	G	Α	Intron
29246	•	T	Intron
29490	G	Α	Intron
29934	T	С	Intron
34480	Α	G	Intron
38812	T	С	Intron
40731	С	G	Intron
41303	T	Α	Intron
41305	-	Α	Intron
41457	G	С	Intron
43168	Α	- T	Intron
43357	T	G	Intron
45664	T	C	Intron
47549	Α	С	Intron
47908	С	Α	Intron
52267	С	Α	Intron
54654	T	С	Intron
54679	С	G	Intron
54693	Α	С	Intron
54706	Т	Ċ	Intron
54712	T	С	Intron
54799	T	С	Intron
54819	Ğ	Ā	Intron
55499	Ċ	T	Intron
56825	Ċ	A	Beyond ORF(3')
58871	Ť	A	Beyond ORF(3')
			-

Context:

FIG.3-25

DNA <u>Position</u> 941

GAGTAAGTGGGTGGTCAGGTTACAGACTTAATTTTGGGTTAAAAAGTAAAAACAAGAAAC AAGGTGTGGCTCTAAAATAATGAGATGTGCTGGGGGTGGGGCATGGCAGCTCATAAACTG ACCCTGAAAGCTCTTACATGTAAGAGTTCCAAAAATATTTCCAAAAACTTGGAAGATTCAT TTGGATGTTTGTGTTCATTAAAATCTCTCACTAATTCATTGTCTTGTCCACTGTCCGTAA CCCAACCTGGGATTGGTTTGAGTGAGTCTCTCAGACTTTCTGCCTTGGAGTTTGTGAGAG [A,T]

GATGGCATACTCTGTGACCACTGTCACCCTAAAACCAAAAAGGCCCCTCTTGACAAGGAG GCATGAGAAGAGTGGAATGGGTGGGTTGAGGTGGTTTTTAAGGCCTCTTGCCAGCTTGT TTAACTCTTCTCTGGGGAACGAGGGGGACAACTGTGTACATTGGCTGCTCCAGAATGATG TTGAGCAATCTTGAAGTGCCAGGAGCTGTGCTTTGTCTATTCATGGCCCCTGTGCCTGTG

TGAGTTGGAACAGTTTGATACCAAAACCATCCCCCGCCCCCCAACCCCCAGCCTAGGGT 2612 CCGTGGAAAAATTGGCCCCTGGTGCCAAAAAGGTTGAGGACTGCTGATCTAGAGGACCAA TTTATTCAATGTTGGTTGAGTAAATGAGCTCTTGGATTAGGTGATGGAAAAATCTGAAAA AACAGGGCTTTTGAGGAATAGGAAAAGGCAGTAACATGTTTAACCCAGAGAGAAGTTTCT GGCTGTTGGCTGGGAATAGTCATAGGAAGGGCTGACACTGAAAAGAAGAAGGAGATTGTGTTC [G.A]

> TTTCTTCTTCTCAGAGCTATAAGCAAAGGCTGAAAGTTCTAGAAAAAGGCAAGTTTTGTT TCAGTAGAAAAAAGGATAATCAGAACCATTTTTAGAAAATGGAATGAGACTACTTTTGAG GCCATGAGTTCCTTGTCCCTGGAGAGATGAGCAGAGGTTGGACAAGTGCTTACCAGAGAT CTTGTGGAGGCAGAAACTGTGCATCTAGCAGAGCATTGGCCTAACCCTTTCAAATGAGAT GCTGTTAACTCAGTCTTATTCTACATGGTAGGAATCCTGTCCCTTTGCCTCCTGCTACTT

5080 ACAACGTAAAATAGTTGAAATTTGTTGGTGGAAAGAAGAGCAGTCCACTCCAGAGGCTGG ATGGGCATGCCTGGCCCCCAAGGTCTGAAGTGGTAGGGCTGTGCCTATATCCTGAGAATG AGATAGACTAGGCAGCACCTTGTGCTGTAGATTCCAGCTCCTGCACATAGCTCTTGTTG TAAAACATCCCTGTGCTTATACCAAGTAATTGAGTTGACCTTTAAACACTTGCCTCTTCC CTGGGAACCATATAGGGGATTGGCCTGGAGACGTCTGGCCTCTGGAAGAGTTGGAAAGCA rg.Al CCATCATTATTATCCTTTCCTTTCAGCTATAACTCAGAGCTCTCAAGTCTTTTCTGTGGA TCTTATTGCCTTGGTTCTTGCCCCTTTTACTCCCAGGGAAGTTGATTCTGTCTTTTCTGT TCCATTTAGTATGACAGGAGCAGAGAATGTCAGAGCTGTAAGGGACCTTATAGTTAAAGC CTTTGGCTGGTCCTTTCATTTTATAGCTGGGACTAATAAGTAACGTCAAAACCCAATGAG

CTGTAATCCTAGCACTCTGGGAGGCCGAGGCAGAAGGATCGCTTGAGCCCATGAGCCCAG 6599 GAGTTTGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGCAAAACTCCACCTCTACAAAAAATACAAAAAT ATTAGCCAGGCGTGATGGCACACACCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTTGGGAAGCTGAGGAGCGA TGATTACCTGAGCCCAGGGATATCAAGGCTGTAGTGAGCTGTGATCATGCCACTGTACTC [-,A,C]

> ATATGTATACATTTCTCTTATTACACATTCATTGGTGATCTGATGTGGAGCCCCAGGGAT TAAGGGCAACTTTGAACTACCCTGACACAATCAAGCCAAATATCATTCCCGTGGAGGAAG TAGAGTATCTAGGTTCTGTCTCCTAGTTGCAGCTTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTCTAATC CAGCTGTGCTGAAGGAGCACATCTCCTGACTTCTGAGCTTTCCCCTGGTAAATTCAAACT

> TTCACAGATTGGGTCTCGCCTTGGCATGTAACCCATATGTTCATATTCTTGCTGTTTTTCC

FIG.3-26

6983

CACATTCATTGGTGATCTGATGTGGAGCCCCAGGGATTAAGGGCAACTTTGAACTACCCT GACACAATCAAGCCAAATATCATTCCCGTGGAGGAAGTAGAGTATCTAGGTTCTGTCTCC TAGTTGCAGCTTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTCTAATCCAGCTGTGCTGAAGGAGCACATC TCCTGACTTCTGAGCTTTCCCCTGGTAAATTCAAACTGGATGTCACGGCGCCCTCAGATA GAGCCTGGTAATTTGCCCTGGGGAGAGTGACTGTCTTTTGGATCTAATTTGACTTTTGCC

CAGTTGGAGGAAAATCTTCAGGGCTAGGAAGGATTGTATTTGTCTGACCCCAGAGATAAC CTGGGTTTTGAGGAACATGGGGCATCAACCTGAATGGTCTTGTAAGATCTCTCCCACGCC AGCTTGCCAGTGTTTCTCTGATGAATTTAGAGTACCTGAGTAGTGCAGGCCTGCTGGGAG GAGGACTCTCCCTCTGTGCTACTCAGAGAAATTCATTCTTCAAGGCCCCCTTCCAGCCTT GCTCTTACCCAGCTGGGCTACAGTTACAATAAAGGAAATGACTTTTCTTCTCCCCTTCCC

9885

GGCGTGCCACCCCTTGCCATTTTTTTTTTATTTTAAGTAGAAACAAGGTCTTATTAAT ACTATGTTGCCCAGGCTGGTCTTGAACTCCAGCGATCCTCCTGCCCCAGCCTCCCAAAGT GCTTGGGATTACGGAAGTAAGCCACTGTGCCTGGCCAGTGCAACCCCCATTTTATACTAA AACAGGAAGGCCCAGAAAGGTTTGGAGTAACTTGTCCAGGGTCACACAGATGATATTTGA ACTCAGGTCTCCCTGGCTCCCAAGAGAGTCTGCTTTCCACTAGGACTCCCAGGAGAAAAA  $[A, \cdot]$ 

AAAAAAAAAAACAGTAGACTTGGAGACAGAAAATCTGATTTGAGTCTTAGTTGAGCTAGG CTAACTGTGTAACTGTGGGCAAGTTCCTTAGCCCCTGTGAGCCTCAGTTTCTTATCTGTA AAATGTCATAAAAGAAATCCATCTCATGGAGTAGTTGTGATGATCAAGGACTCTGAAAAC ATTAGAATGGTTTAATGTGAAGGATTAGCAGCAGCACATGGCAACATTGTGCATCTTATA 

12538

ACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCACTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCC AAAAAAAAAAAATTCCTTAATTTGGCCTACAGTAGAGCCCTCCGTAATGTGGCCTCTCT CCACATCTCCACAACCTCCTGCTCCCTGCACTTCAGCCTCACCTCTCTTCTGGACAGGCC CTCCTTCTGACAAGGGCTTTGTTCATTCTGCTCCCTCTGCCTAGAATGCCCCCTTACTCT

TTCACTTAACTCCTGCTTATCGTTTAGATCTTTACCTGGATGGCTCAGAGAAATATAGAA GTAATTCCTCACCCTGAAAAATAGGTTAGGTCCCTGTTTTATGTTTTCATAGACCTTTCC TTTGAGGCTTTTTTTAAAAAAGTAGTTTTAATCTCACATTTATTCATGTGATCATCTCCT TAATGATATCTTAAGACCTCTAATAGAACAATTTGGTCATGGACTGTGGGGTTTTTGCCC 

17707

GTAGTGGGTGCTCAGAGTGTTTGCTGGGTGAATGATGTATTTGTTGAACGACTCTTTGGA CACTTGAATAAAGTCCATCCAGTATGCACCATTACCATCTCTTCGCTCTACAATATTCTT TTAGGCAAGAGCTTATCTTTTGAGGTGATAAGATAAGCTCAAACTTATGTAGACTAAGAC CTCAGTCTGTAAATGTCATCCCTAAGTCTTAAACCATCAAAACCAGGGCCTCAAGGAATG GCATGCCTTCTGCAACTGTAGCAACCTGCTGTGCTTATTTTGCCGTGTTTTTTCATTTTTC [T.C]

CCCAAAAGCTAGAGTCCCTTCTCCCATGGGCAGTGCTGGAAGTGTGCTAACAAATTCTTT CTCCATACTGCTTACGATTACAAAAAAACCCTCAGCATCTCATGCCAGACTTGAGTTAA GGTTGTTTTCTTTTGTGTGTCAGCTGTATTCTGGTCATGACTTCCTGATGATGCCCTATA GAGATTTTGCTGAGATCAGAGGGTGCTCCACTGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTTGCAGAA  18219 TGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTTGCAGAAGCACCGTTTCTGAAGTTGGCTAATGTCATCC CTCACGTTTGTTTGAAATTTGTTTTAGTTCCAGAGATAGCACTTTCATGGAATGAC GCTATCTTCTAGAATCACTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGAGTTGGAGTCTCGCTGTGTCGCCAGG CTGGAGTGCAGTGGCACAATCTCAGCTCACTGCAATCTCCACCTTCCGGGTTCAAGTGAT TCCCCTGCCTCAGCCTCCCGAGGAGCTGTTACTACAGGCGCACACCCCCACTCCTGGCTA [-.A] TTTTATGTGTTTTAGTAGAGACGGGGTTTCACCGTGTTGGCCAGGATGGTCTCGATCTCC

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TGACTTTGTGATCTGCCTGCTTCAGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTACAGGTGTGAGTCAC CGCGCCTGGCCTAGAATCACCTTTTTATACCATAACGTGAGCACCACTGCCGCGTCACCA AGGAAAGAGAGAGCCAGCTACTGTGGGGTTACAAATGGGTAAGAGTGGCACCAGGAAGGT 

TTCCATCATCTGCCTAGAATTTATGTGAAGGAATCAAAGCAAAAGGATCATAAGGCTTCC

19670 GACCCCCATGATGAGCAACTATAGCACTAGAACAGTGATAATAACTAATGTTTATAATGC ATCTTCAGTTTACAGAGGGCTTTTGTACTCATCTAGTTTAGTTCCTGCAACAACCTC TTGAGGAATATAGCACAAGCAGGACAAGGGAAGCCCAGAGATGTTAAATAATTTATCCAA GTTTATGCTGCTGGGAAGGGCAGCACTGAAATTAAAAGAAAAGTTTTCTGAGCTCAAATC CCATGCCCTTTCCTCAATGTGAGCTCTAGCAAGGTATTCAGGAATCCTGCCTCTACAGTT AGAGCCTCAAATTGCTGGGTATGTTGAGTTCTTGTATCTGATTTTTCTAGATTTCCTGCC CACATTCTTACTGTCTGGATATCAGGAAAGAGTTTATCAAATGCCTGTGGAAATCCAAGA TAAGGTCTCATGATGAGTAACCCAGTGAAAACATGAAGTCAAGTCTAACTAGTCACTACT ATTTCACTACTGCTGACTCCTGATGATCAGCTCCTTTTCTAAGTGCTTACTGTCCACTTA

21153 GGACCCTTGTTTTAGAAGGATGACTGCTGCTATAATGTAGAAAGTGATTTGGAAGAGGGG AGGAGTGGGGCACGAAAGATGGTTAGTAGATGGGGGTGGTAATGCTTACCTTTCAGTATT TGGAGGCTTCGGAGTCCTCAAAAATTCTCTTCCTTGATTGGAGTCCTCCCAGCCAATAGA GGGCTTCACACAAACAGTTTCTTGGGTTTTGAATTGTTTGACCAGAGCTTTCTTCCGACA AAAGGTTGGGGTGATTCATTCACTTACCACACCTTGCCTGAACATTCACTTGGGGCTGCC GTTATGAAGGCTATTGTTCTCCAGCCTGTCACAGACGCTTTGAAGACCTGTGCCTCAGCT GGTTCTAAGGAGTCAGTTTGTTCAGCTCCGTGCCAGGTTTCCAACTTATGAAATGTGCTG GAGATTAACACCTCTCCTGCCATTTTATCCCTACTATAATTGCCAGTCAAAGGATTCCTG CAGTTGCCTCTGGCAGCCATAACTGATGAATGTTCTGCCAGCTGCTCTGAGGACCTAGAA GAGCAGTTTTCTATCCAGGACCAGTTTCCAAGGGTGGAGGGTGAAATATATCCTCCAGT

24566 CTACTCTGGAGGCTGAGGTGAGAGGATCACTTGAGTCCAGAAGGTCGAGGTCAAGATTGT AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACACCCTCACCACTTATCAGCTATTTGTCTTGAGAA TAGTGACATAACCCCTCAGAACCTATTTCCTAATCTGTTAAATGAGGCTGATGACGTTTC CTCCTTTTACTGGCAATTTAAACATGATGGATAATAAATGCTAAGCACTTAACACAGGGC ΓC.-1

TAGAAGATATTAACTGCTCAATAAATGGTAGCTTCTTAACAGTATTCAAACCCATGTGCT CTTATCACATGCATTGTTGTCCCTGTGTCCAGTTGGTGGAAATGGGAAAAGGCTCCCTTGT AACCCCATCTACCATCTTTATCAGACTTTCCTGCCATGGTTCACAGTAAGAGATAGAAGC TGCACGGTGACTTCTGGCTCTTTACAATGGTGAGCGGTGTGTGCCTGGTAAGGGAGAGCT GATGTCACTGCCCCAAATCCAGTAGTGAGATCTGAGTGTTCTGGTTTCCTCCAGCAGCCT

26604

GATTTGCAGCTGAGCCTGTCTATCTGGTGTGGGAAGAAGATGGGGAGTTACTTGTCAGTC CCGGCTTACTTCACCTCCAGAGACCTGTTTCGGTGAGTTGGTCTCCGAGTTCCCCTCTCC ATCTCTCCTGGCCCCTGGTCCTGAGAGGAGGGTGGTCTCCCTAAATCTCCTTCTCACTTA GTCCTTTACCATCGGTTCTGCCGGGCAGAAGCCAGCGGAGGTTATACCCAAGGAGAATCG [G,A]

AACTTCTTAGGGAGCTCCAGCTCCCCTTCTATCCCAGACAAACCTGAAGGAGCCTCCAAA AGATGCCACTGACCTGCCCATTGTAGATGTTACTGCTTCCGGGGGGAATAGCCCAAATAG GTCCCAACAAGCAGGATGGGCAGGTTTTGCCAAACTGTGGAAACTGGCAAGTCCTGGGTG 

27255

TGGGGAAAGACCTGGGCGAGTGCTTCTAAGACTGGAGCAATGGGCTTTAGAGTGTTCCTG AGCTGCTGGGCCAGCCCCCACACCTCCTCAGTCCCTAGGCCTAAGTACCTCCACGAGCCT GCTCATTGCCCCACTCCACCTCCCATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGGTTTCTGGCCCTCTGGGT CC.G1

CTGTTGTTCCAAAAAGGCTGCCTCCCCCTCACCAGTGGTCCTGGTCGACTTTTCCCTTCT GGCTTCTCTAAGCTAGGTCCAGTGCCCAGATCTTGCTGCCGGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCC AGGCCCTGGGCAGAAAAGCAGTGTACCATGTGGTTTTGTGGAATGACCGGACCCTGGTAG ATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGGGGGAAGGGGAACTGGTCCTCAATGCTGACT CTACCAAGCGCCCTGCTAGACACTTTATCCTTTAATCTCTCAACAGCCTAAAGAGATTAT

27399

AGATGTGGAAACTCTACCTCTAACCTGGCTTTCTTTGCTCATTGCCCCACTCCACCTCCC ATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGGTTTCTGGCCCTCTGGGTCCCTTCTGAATGGAGCCATTCCAG GCTAGGGTGGGGTTTGTTTTCATTCTTTGGGAGCAGCCTGTTGTTCCAAAAAGGCTGCCT CCCCCTCACCAGTGGTCCTGGTCGACTTTTCCCTTCTGGCTTCTCTAAGCTAGGTCCAGT GCCCAGATCTTGCTGCCGGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCCAGGCCCTGGGCAGAAAAGCAGTG

ACCATGTGGTTTTGTGGAATGACCGGACCCTGGTAGATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGG GGGAAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCCTCAATGCTGACTCTACCAAGCGCCCTGCTAGACACT TTATCCTTTAATCTCTCAACAGCCTAAAGAGATTATATATCCCCATTTTACAGATGAGGC AACCAGTTTCAACAGAGTTAACATATGGAGCCTCACTGGGCAGCTTTTTCTGTCTTCCTG ACTITCTCTCATCCTTCAGGGGGCTGCAGGTTTGTTTTCTTCTCCTAGTGGAGAGAAAT

28088

AAGAGCCAATGGAAATTGATCTTGAGTTTAGGAGAAAGCTTTTACATGTGGAATTAAGAT GCCAAGTGTTGAAGTAGCCACATTTCAGGTCCTCATTAATTTCTCTTAATCCTGGGAAGG CAGCTTAGGAGAAGGGTTGTTCCTTTAGGAGCCAGGAACTATACCCCTTTTACCCTTGGA GAGGCAGGGAAGCCAGGGAGGACACACTTCTCAGGAAGAGGAGAAGCTAGAGCAGATAG TGAACTCTCAACCTGAACCTTTAAGGGCCAGACCACTAATGCCACCCAAGTCCACCTGCC rg.A1

TTTGTCTTGTTCTGTCCCAGGCTTTCTGGAGAACCTGATCTTCTTGCCCCTACCCCCAAG TCCCCAAATAAGAGGCCACATTCCTGAAGTCACTTCTGAAGAGATAGCTGCCACACAGGG CTCTTTCCCCCCAGGGAGGGACCACCCAGACCCTCTGCTCTCCCAGGTATCCGTTACCAC 

FIG.3-29

28734

AAGTAGAAGCTAGACTTCTTGGGCTCCTGAACAGGGTCCTTGCTGGATTCTGTGAAACAA
ATTAAGTTCTTGACCCTAGGCCTCTGGGGGAGTACAAAGTCTATGGGAGTTCTGGGGCTG
TGGTTGCAAGGAAAGTGACGCAACCAGATTCCATGGGGACATGATCAGGCGTGACATGTG
AGGGAGGAAGAGGGAACAAGGGAATGAAGAATACAACTTCTGTGTCCCATACACCCCTGC
CTGACAGGCCATACATACTCAGCAGAGAATGCACTGTCTTTCCTACCACACTAGCGTGAG
ГG.A7

AGTGÄGCTGCAATTACCACTGTGCTTCCAAGTAAGAAAATACCTCAAATTGGAATTTACA
AAAGAGGTAAATTAGGGAGTGGCTTTGTCGGACATCTTTAAAGCATTTTCTTTTTATA
GAATTTCACTTAATGTCCAATACTGATTTAATGAGCTTGGGTTTACACATTATCTCTTGA
AGAAAACAAATGAACCTTTGTGTTCCAAAGCAATCCATGTTTAAAGGGAAAAAATTATGC
ATAACTCTGCCCAGCTTCACAGTAACCTTTGGCAGGTGCCTTAGGTCCTCTGGGACTCTT

29246

AATCCATGTTTAAAGGGAAAAAATTATGCATAACTCTGCCCAGCTTCACAGTAACCTTTG GCAGGTGCCTTAGGTCCTCTGGGACTCTTTTCCTTATCTGAAAAATGAAGGACTTGGATC AGGTGAATGGTTCCCAGCTCTGCAACTTATGTGGCTCCTCAGAGGCACACAAGCTCTTTT CCATTATTTGCCAAATAATGGAGGCCCTGTCTTTAACTGCAGTACAACACACAAAATAC TTGAAACTACAGTCTTCCTGGTTTTTGGTTGGAACTGAATCAGTGCACTCTAGCAACACT [-.T]

ATTTCTTGCTGTTCGTAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTTGGTTAATTTTTTAAAACAACAATAAC
ATATTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTTCAGTCTATAGGATCTGCAGGA
AGGAGGAGTAATAAAGGGATTTTTGACTGAGCTCTTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTCTAGGCCC
CTGTCATATCTGCCCTTCTGGGCCCTGGGGAAAAGTTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTGCTCT
CCAGGTGCCCTCAGGCTGTGGTGGAGGGAGCTTCCCATTCTCTCCTTCAGCCCACTCAAT

29490

AACTACAGTCTTCCTGGTTTTTGGTTGGAACTGAATCAGTGCACTCTAGCAACACTTATT
TCTTGCTGTTCGTAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTTGGTTAATTTTTTAAAACAACAATAACATA
TTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTTCAGTCTATAGGATCTGCAGGAAGG
AGGAGTAATAAAGGGATTTTTGACTGAGCTCTTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTCTAGGCCCCTG
TCATATCTGCCCTTCTGGGCCCTGGGGAAAAGTTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTGCTCTCCA
[G,A]

GTGCCCTCAGGCTGTGGTGGAGGGAGCTTCCCATTCTCCCTTCAGCCCACTCAATTCAG AGGCTAGGGGCTGAAAGAAGCTTCTCTACAACTGGCTGTTCACTGGGAGGTTAAGGGATG ACCATCCAGCCAGGCCTTCCTCAGGACATGGGAGGGCTTATGCTTTAACATGTGTAAATC CACTGCAATAATGACTGGTTCTTTTACCCCATAAGGTTGAGAATTTACCTGTAAACATTT TTGTCTGAAGAATTTGGATGTAAGTGAGGGCTGGGCCTCTATCTTATCTCACTTGGCTTC

29934

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34480

CTGACTTCAAGTGATCCACCCGCCTCGGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTATAAGCATAAGC CACTGTGCCCAGCTGCTCTCTATATTTTTAATACATATTATTTCCATTAATTTTCACAGC AGTTCATTTTATAGATGAGGAAACTAGGCCAGAGAAGTAAAATATCTTGCCCAAGATGAT GTAACTAGTAAGTGGCAGGATCAAGATTCAAACCAAGCAATGTTCAAACCTCTTGGAAGC AAGAATGTGGCCACTGTGGAAGGTGCAAGGCCTTGACAACAAGAATAGGGAAAAGAAGGA ΓA.G1 CTAGAAGGAAAGAGATGGCATGGGCTCAGCAGGCCAGGGAGCTCTTAGCTGTGTGTTG GGAAGCTCAGAAGGGAAGAAGAGGTTGTCTGTGCAGGTAAGTCCTGAGAACACACCAGAC

TTTTGAGAGGTGGAGCTTCATAGCCAGGTCATTAGGGGAGAAGGGAGCTATAGATTTTTT TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTAGAGACGGGGTCTTACTATGTTGCCCAGGCTG GTCTTGAACTCCTGGGCTCAAGTGATCCTCCCACCTCAGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTA

38812

AAATCCAGCAGATCCATTGAGAGTTTAAGCAGCAAGGTGTTGTGACCAAGTTAACATTTT AGAAGGATCACTGGTATGGAGGTTGGATTGGAGAGGGGAAAGCCTAAAGGTATAGAGACT AGTTAGGAAGCTATTGTAGGCTGGGCATGGTGGTTCATGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTTTGG GAGGCTGAGGTGGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTGAAGACCAACCTGGCCAACATAG CAAGACCCCGTCTCTTTTTTTTTTAATTAAAAGAAAAGTCCAGACGTAGACATAGTGGCT LL.CJ

ACGCCTGTAATGCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGTGGGCAGATTGCTTGAGGTCAAGAGT TTGGGATTAGGCCAGGCGCAGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAG GTGGGCGGATCACAAGGTCAGGAGATCAAGACCATCCTGGCTAACACAATGAAACCCCGT CTCTACTAAAAGTACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCATGGTGGCGGACGCCTGTAGTCCCAGCTAC TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATGGCGTGAACCTAGGAGGCGGAGCTTGCTGTGAGCAGA

40731

GTTCTGTCCTATGTCTCTCTCGGATGAAGCTGAGCTGGCTTTCAGAAGCCTGCAGAGT TAGGAAAGGAACCAGCTGGCCAGGGACAGACTATGAGGATTGTGCTGACCCAGCTGCCCC TGTGGGGATCACAGTTTACAGCCAGAGCCTGTGCGGACCCAGCTGTCTGCCAGGTTTCCT TAGAAACCTGAGAGTCAGTCTCTGTCCACTGAACTCCTAAGCTGGACAGGAGGCAGTGAT GCTAAACCCTGAAGGGCAACATGGCCTATGGAGAAAGCATGGAGCTCAGAGCCTGGAGTA

GGGCACAGATAGGATTGAATAAATTGTGTAGAAAGACTTTGAAAAACAATAAAGCAAAAGA TGAATGAACGTTTTTTTAGACTTGAGGGACCAACAACCCCCAAACCCCAGATTCTGCCA GGTCCATGGGGAAGGAGAAGTTGCCTTGAGTGGAAGCCCCAAGTAGGGAGACTTACAGAA AAGAAGTCAAGAGCACTGGCTCCCAGGCAGAAATACTGATACCCTACTGGGGCTTCAGGC TGAGCTCCTCCCTTCACAAATCACTTCATCTCTCTGAGCCTGTTTCTGCATCTGTGACAT

41303

CTCTGAGCCTGTTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACC AATTATGTAAGGATTAAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAAGTTGTATAGTGCTGCCATAGGGAC AGTGTTCAGTAAACGTGACACATTCTTAGTATCACTAAGAATCAGGTTCTTGGCCAGGCA CCGTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGGAGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGATGGCTTGAA  $\Gamma A.T$ 

AATAATAATTGTTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAGGGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCC AGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTG GGCCACATTCCTGTCTCTACAAAGAATAAAAAAGTTAACTGGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCT GTAATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGAC TGCAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAGCTTGGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGTC

43357

CAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAGCTTGGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGTCTC

41305 CTGAGCCTGTTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACCAA TTATGTAAGGATTAAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAAGTTGTATAGTGCTGCCATAGGGACAG TGTTCAGTAAACGTGACACATTCTTAGTATCACTAAGAATCAGGTTCTTGGCCAGGCACC GTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGGAGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGATGGCTTGAACA [A,-] TAATAATAATTGTTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAGGGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAG CACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTGGG CCACATTCCTGTCTCTACAAAGAATAAAAAAGTTAACTGGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCTGT AATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGAGTTGCCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTG

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- CTAAGAATCAGGTTCTTGGCCAGGCACCGTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGG 41457 AGGCCTAGGTCGGAGGATGGCTTGAACACAGGAGTTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGT GAGACACTGTCTCTACAAAAAAAAAAATAATAATAATTGTTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAG GGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCT TGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTGGGCCACATTCCTGTCTCTACAAAGAATAAAAAA [G.C] TTAACTGGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGG ATTGCCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTGCAGTGAGCCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAG CTCCTCACCAAACAACTGAGTAAGTTAGAGCCCTCTCAGCTGGCATGTGTTGGAAACAG TGCCCTCTCATTAAAGTGCTGCCCTCACTCCCATTGCCTCTTGGCCTTGGTCAGTATGAT
- 43168 AGCTACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCTGGAAGGCGGAGGTCGCAGTG AGCCGAGATCGTGCCATTGCACTTCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCTGTCTCAAAAA TAATAATAACAATAACTAGCCGGGCCTGGTGGCACATGCCTGTAGTCCCAGTTACTC AGGAGGCGGAGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGA [A.-,T] CCCATTTGCTCATTTTTTGGATACTAGTATAACTATCACTCTAAACCAGTTAGTACTTAA ATCAAGCAGATATGGGAGATGGTGAATTACCATCTACAGTGTTGTCATATATGTCACATA CTGAGCATTATCAGCTAGTAGAATCTAGTTAATTGTTCTATGTGTGATGTATGCAGAGTT CCCATTTTGAATGTGTTTTTACTATGCTTAAATAAATGACTGATGTCAGCAACCCCAAAA TGATACATCTGATGTAAGAGCCCCTGTTCCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTG
- CTCATTTTTGGATACTAGTATAACTATCACTCTAAACCAGTTAGTACTTAAATCAAGCA GATATGGGAGATGGTGAATTACCATCTACAGTGTTGTCATATATGTCACATACTGAGCAT TATCAGCTAGTAGAATCTAGTTAATTGTTCTATGTGTGATGTATGCAGAGTTCCCATTTT AATGTGTTTTTACTATGCTTAAATAAATGACTGATGTCAGCAACCCCAAAATGATACATC TGATGTAAGAGCCCCTGTTCCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTGGAATGAACA GGTGCCCCTAAGTTTCCTCCCTCCAGGGTTTCTTGGCCGGTCTCTGAGGACTACACATCC CTACTCCCGTCTTTCCTCATCTTCAGGCGCAGTAACAGTATCTCCAAGTCCCCTGGCCCC AGCTCCCCAAAGGAGCCCCTGCTGTTCAGCCGTGACATCAGCCGCTCAGAATCCCTTCGT

AGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGATCACACCAC

CCAGCTTTCCTTGGCTTCCCCCACCCCCAGGTGAAAGTGATGCGCAGCCTGGACCACCCC 45664 AATGTGCTCAAGTTCATTGGTGTGCTGTACAAGGATAAGAAGCTGAACCTGCTGACAGAG TACATTGAGGGGGCACACTGAAGGACTTTCTGCGCAGTATGGTGAGCACACCACCCCAT AGTCTCCAGGAGCCTTGGTGGGTTGTCAGACACCTATGCTATCACTACCCTAGGAGCTTA 

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[T,C]AGGGAGGCTTCACTGGGAGACCACATTGACCCATGGGGCCTGGACCACGAGTGGGACAGG GCTCAACAGCCTCTGAAAATCATTCCCCATTCTGCAGGATCCGTTCCCCTGGCAGCAGAA GGTCAGGTTTGCCAAAGGAATCGCCTCCGGAATGGTGAGTCCCACCAACAAACCTGCCAG CAGGGCGAGAGTAGGGAGAGGTGTGAGAATTGTGGGCTTCACTGGAAGGTAGAGACCCCT TCCTATGCAACTTGTGTGGGCTGGGTCAGCAGCTATTCATTGAGTTTGTCTGTGTCACTG

47549 AATTAGCTGGGCGTGGTGGTGCACGCCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTCAGGAGGCCGAGGCAGG AGAATAGCTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAGAAGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGATCACACCACTGCATTC GTTAGTACATTGGGGTGGAATGCGGAGGGTCCAGGGAATGGAGCCCTGCATAGGGGGCTA ATGAAACATTTCAGATTTCTGAATTAAGGTAGTGGCTGTGGGGACAGGAGCCTGGGAGGC TA.C7

AGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACTTACCAGACATTTGGGGGGATGGGGGATAGCCGTGA TTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCAGA ACCTATCAGCATCTTCTGGGCAGGAAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGCTG CTAGTCACCTAATCTGCAGAGAAGGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGGACAGAAGAGGCATCCAT

GGAGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACTTACCAGACATTTGGGGGGATGGGGGATAGCCGT 47908 GATTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCA GAACCTATCAGCATCTTCTGGGCAGGAAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGC TGCTAGTCACCTAATCTGCAGAGAAGGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGGACAGAAGAGGCATCC ATGTAGCTGGTGGGGGTGTCTCAGCTTGTGAAGAGGAGATGGCTTTGAGCAGGGCTGACA

> TGAAAAGGCTGGAAGAAAAAACAGACACACAAGAGTCTCAGGATCAGGTAGCATAGGAA ATAGCGATTCAGGAAGAGCTCCCTGGGTGTGTGAGCAGCTCCAGGAGCCTAAGGGATGAA AGTAGTATTGCAGGGGCTGGAGAGCAAGGAGTGGCTCCTTCTACATTTGCAAGGGAAGG

52267 TTGTGAGGGGTAGAGGAGAGAGAGACAAGGGATGGTTAGGATAATGAAGGAATGTTTTG TTTTTGTTTTTGAGATGGAGTTTCACTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGAGGT GCAATCTTGGCTCACTGCAGCCTCCGCCTCCCAGGTTCAAGCAATCCTCCTGCCTCAGCC TCCCAAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGGTGTGCGCCACCACGCCTGGCTAATTTTTGTATTTTCA GTAGAGACAGGGTTTCGCCATATTGGCCAGGCTGGTCTCAAATGCCTGACCTCAGGTGAT [C,A]

> CACCCGCTTCAGCCTCCCAAAGTGCTGAGATTACAGGCATGAGCTACCGTGCCTGGCCAT GAAGGAAGATTTGTTTTAAAAAATTGTTTTCTTTAATATTAATTGAACACCTCTGTTCAG AGCACTGGGCTGGTGCCAGAGGGTTTCAGACATGAATCAGATCCAGCACCTCATAGAGCC TTAATCTGGCACACACACACAGCCACAAGGAGACACAGACAAGGCAGGGTAGGATGAGTG GAAGCTAGGAGCAGATGCTGATTTGGAACACTTGGCTTCTGCAGTGAAGCCCCTTCTTAG

54654

GGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCCAGGCCAGGCAGTGGCGGCCAAGGACCACGCATCTACTTTCA GAGCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCCGGGCTGGCCGGATGATGAGGGCCCAGTGA GGCGCCAAGGGAAGGTCACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACC CAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGGCTT [T,C]

CAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCT GCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACCCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCC GACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAG CAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTG GCCCAGGGGTCTCTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTATTGTTAT

54679

GGCAGTGGCGGCCAAGGACCACGCATCTACTTTCAGAGCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGA GGGCCCGGGCTGGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCCAGTGAGGCGCCAAGGGAAGGTCACCATCAA GTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT CACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA GCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGA [C.G]

TGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAG AAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCAT AGGACAATCGCTACCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAG GCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCC CTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTT

54693

AGGACCACGCATCTACTTTCAGAGCCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCCGGGCTGGG CGGATGATGAGGCCCAGTGAGGCGCCAAGGGAAGGTCACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGG AGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCGCCTCTACG ACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGG AGAGTGACGATGCCTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCA

AGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACC CCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTAC CCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGA GCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACT TTTGGATTTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCG

54706

TACTTTCAGAGCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCCGGGCTGGGCGGATGATGAGGG CCCAGTGAGGCGCCAAGGGAAGGTCACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCA CCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGA GGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGC CTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCAT [T,C]

TCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGA GGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCCGACCTCGT AGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCG TGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTT ATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTT ATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTTAATAAA

CAGAGCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCCGGGCTGGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCCAGT 54712 GAGGCGCCAAGGGAAGGTCACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAA CTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGGC TTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGG CTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCC CCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAAC AGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCC TGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTATTGTT

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- GTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT 54799 CACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA GCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGA CTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCA GAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCA [T,C]AGGACAATCGCTACCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAG GCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCC CTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGATTTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTT ATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTTAATAAAGCGAGGTAGGGTACGCCTTTGGTGCAG CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATGATTTCCAGCGGTCCACATTAGAGTTGAAATTTTCTGGT
- 54819 GGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCC AGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTG ACGATGCCTGGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGG CCTTCATCTCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCCAGA AGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTACCCCCC rg. At ACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCTGCGGCCAGGCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGG CTCCTCGTGCCCCTGGCCCAGGGGTCTCTTCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTTCCACTTTTGGA TTTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGG TGATTTCCAGCGGTCCACATTAGAGTTGAAATTTTCTGGTGGGAGAATCTATACCTTGTT
- 55499 ACAGTATTGAATGCCTACTGTGTGCTAGGTACAGTTCTAAACACTTGGGTTACAGCAGCG AACAAAATAAAGGTGCTTACCCTCATAGAACATAGATTCTAGCATGGTATCTACTGTATC ATACAGTAGATACAATAAGTAAACTATATTGAATATTAGAATGTGGCAGATGCTATGGAA AAAGAGTCAAGACAAGTAAAGACGATTGTTCAGGGTACCAGTTGCAATTTTAAATATGGT [C,T]GTCAGAGCAGGCCTCACTGAGGTGACATGACATTTAAGCATAAACATGGAGGAGGAGGAG TAAGCCTGAGCTGTCTTAGGCTTCCGGGGCAGCCAAGCCATTTCCGTGGCACTAGGAGCC TTCTCCTATTGTTTTTAAGTATTAACTCCAGCTAGTCCAGCCTTGTTATAGTGTTACCTA ATCTTTATAGCAAATATATGAGGTACCGGTAACATTATGCCCATTTCTCACAGAGGCACT

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ACTGATGGCTCAAAGGGTGTGAAAAAGTCAGTGATGCTCCCCCTTTCTACTCCAGATCCT GTCCTTCCTGGAGCAAGGTTGAGGGAGTAGGTTTTGAAGAGTCCCTTAATATGTGGTGGA ACAGGCCAGGAGTTAGAGAAAGGGCTGGCTTCTGTTTACCTGCTCACTGGCTCTAGCCAG CCCAGGGACCACATCAATGTGAGAGGAAGCCTCCACCTCATGTTTTCAAACTTAATACTG [C,A]

AGGAAGAGGCTGGGGGACTAGAAAGAGGCCCTGCCCTCTAGAAAGCTCAGATCTTGGCTT CTGTTACTCATACTCGGGTGGGCTCCTTAGTCAGATGCCTAAAACATTTTGCCTAAAGCT GGAGTCTCAGCAATCTCTTGGTCTTGGCTTCATGGCAACCACTGCTCACCCTTCAACATG CCTGGTTTAGGCAGCAGCTTGGGCTGGGAAGAGGTGGTGGCAGAGTCTCAAAGCTGAGAT

58871

CGTCACCCACCCAACCCCTGCCGCACTCCAGCCTTTAACAAGGGCTGTCTAGATATT CATTITAACTACCTCCACCTTGGAAACAATTGCTGAAGGGGAGAGGATTTGCAATGACCA ACCACCTTGTTGGGACGCCTGCACACCTGTCTTTCCTGCTTCAACCTGAAAGATTCCTGA TGATGATAATCTGGACACAGAAGCCGGGCACGGTGGCTCTAGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCTCAGCAGGTGGATCACCTGAGATCAAGAGTTTGAGAACAGCCTGACCAACA [A,T]

GGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCAGGTGTGGTGGCACATACCTG TAATCCCAGCTACTCTGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCACAAGGCAGAGGT TGCAGTGAGGCGAGATCATGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGTGCAACAAGAGCCAAACTCCAT СТСАААААААА

FIG.3-36

## ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING **HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES THEREOF**

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is in the field of kinase proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, recombinant DNA molecules, and protein production. The present invention specifically provides novel peptides and proteins that effect protein phosphorylation and nucleic acid molecules encoding such peptide and protein molecules, all of which are useful in the development of human therapeutics and diagnostic compositions and methods.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Protein Kinases

Kinases regulate many different cell proliferation, 20 differentiation, and signaling processes by adding phosphate groups to proteins. Uncontrolled signaling has been implicated in a variety of disease conditions including inflammation, cancer, arteriosclerosis, and psoriasis. Reversible protein phosphorylation is the main strategy for 25 controlling activities of eukaryotic cells. It is estimated that more than 1000 of the 10,000 proteins active in a typical mammalian cell are phosphorylated. The high energy phosphate, which drives activation, is generally transferred from adenosine triphosphate molecules (ATP) to a particular 30 protein by protein kinases and removed from that protein by protein phosphatases. Phosphorylation occurs in response to extracellular signals (hormones, neurotransmitters, growth and differentiation factors, etc), cell cycle checkpoints, and environmental or nutritional stresses and is roughly analogous to turning on a molecular switch. When the switch goes on, the appropriate protein kinase activates a metabolic enzyme, regulatory protein, receptor, cytoskeletal protein, ion channel or pump, or transcription factor.

The kinases comprise the largest known protein group, a 40 superfamily of enzymes with widely varied functions and specificities. They are usually named after their substrate, their regulatory molecules, or some aspect of a mutant phenotype. With regard to substrates, the protein kinases may be roughly divided into two groups; those that phos- 45 phorylate tyrosine residues (protein tyrosine kinases, PTK) and those that phosphorylate serine or threonine residues (serine/threonine kinases, STK). A few protein kinases have dual specificity and phosphorylate threonine and tyrosine amino acid catalytic domain. The N-terminal domain, which contains subdomains I-IV, generally folds into a two-lobed structure, which binds and orients the ATP (or GTP) donor molecule. The larger C terminal lobe, which contains subdomains VI A-XI, binds the protein substrate and carries out 55 the transfer of the gamma phosphate from ATP to the hydroxyl group of a serine, threonine, or tyrosine residue. Subdomain V spans the two lobes.

The kinases may be categorized into families by the different amino acid sequences (generally between 5 and 60 100 residues) located on either side of, or inserted into loops of, the kinase domain. These added amino acid sequences allow the regulation of each kinase as it recognizes and interacts with its target protein. The primary structure of the kinase domains is conserved and can be further subdivided 65 into 11 subdomains. Each of the 11 subdomains contains specific residues and motifs or patterns of amino acids that

are characteristic of that subdomain and are highly conserved (Hardie, G. and Hanks, S. (1995) The Protein Kinase Facts Books, Vol I:7-20 Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.).

The second messenger dependent protein kinases primarily mediate the effects of second messengers such as cyclic AMP (cAMP), cyclic GMP, inositol triphosphate, phosphatidylinositol, 3,4,5-triphosphate, cyclic-ADPribose, arachidonic acid, diacylglycerol and calcium-calmodulin. The cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinases (PKA) are important members of the STK family. Cyclic-AMP is an intracellular mediator of hormone action in all prokaryotic and animal cells that have been studied. Such hormoneinduced cellular responses include thyroid hormone secretion, cortisol secretion, progesterone secretion, glycogen breakdown, bone resorption, and regulation of heart rate and force of heart muscle contraction. PKA is found in all animal cells and is thought to account for the effects of cyclic-AMP in most of these cells. Altered PKA expression is implicated in a variety of disorders and diseases including cancer, thyroid disorders, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and cardiovascular disease (Isselbacher, K. J. et al. (1994) Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., pp. 416-431, 1887).

Calcium-calmodulin (CaM) dependent protein kinases are also members of STK family. Calmodulin is a calcium receptor that mediates many calcium regulated processes by binding to target proteins in response to the binding of calcium. The principle target protein in these processes is CaM dependent protein kinases. CaM-kinases are involved in regulation of smooth muscle contraction (MLC kinase), glycogen breakdown (phosphorylase kinase), and neurotransmission (CaM kinase I and CaM kinase II). CaM kinase I phosphorylates a variety of substrates including the neurotransmitter related proteins synapsin I and II, the gene transcription regulator, CREB, and the cystic fibrosis conductance regulator protein, CFTR (Haribabu, B. et al. (1995) EMBO Journal 14:3679-86). CaM II kinase also phosphorylates synapsin at different sites, and controls the synthesis of catecholamines in the brain through phosphorylation and activation of tyrosine hydroxylase. Many of the CaM kinases are activated by phosphorylation in addition to binding to CaM. The kinase may autophosphorylate itself, or be phosphorylated by another kinase as part of a "kinase cascade".

Another ligand-activated protein kinase is 5'-AMPactivated protein kinase (AMPK) (Gao, G. et al. (1996) J. Biol Chem. 15:8675-81). Mammalian AMPK is a regulator of fatty acid and sterol synthesis through phosphorylation of the enzymes acetyl-CoA carboxylase and residues. Almost all kinases contain a similar 250-300 50 hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase and mediates responses of these pathways to cellular stresses such as heat shock and depletion of glucose and ATP. AMPK is a heterotimeric complex comprised of a catalytic alpha subunit and two non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits that are believed to regulate the activity of the alpha subunit. Subunits of AMPK have a much wider distribution in nonlipogenic tissues such as brain, heart, spleen, and lung than expected. This distribution suggests that its role may extend beyond regulation of lipid metabolism alone.

The mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAP) are also members of the STK family. MAP kinases also regulate intracellular signaling pathways. They mediate signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus via phosphorylation cascades. Several subgroups have been identified, and each manifests different substrate specificities and responds to distinct extracellular stimuli (Egan, S. E. and Weinberg, R. A. (1993) Nature 365:781-783). MAP kinase signaling pathways are present in mammalian cells as well as in yeast. The extracellular stimuli that activate mammalian pathways include epidermal growth factor (EGF), ultraviolet light, hyperosmolar medium, heat shock, endotoxic lipopolysaccharide (LPS), and pro-inflammatory cytokines such as 5 tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin-1 (IL-1).

PRK (proliferation-related kinase) is a serum/cytokine inducible STK that is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and cell proliferation in human megakaroytic cells (Li, B. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:19402-8). PRK is related to 10 the polo (derived from humans polo gene) family of STKs implicated in cell division. PRK is downregulated in lung tumor tissue and may be a proto-oncogene whose deregulated expression in normal tissue leads to oncogenic transformation. Altered MAP kinase expression is implicated in 15 a variety of disease conditions including cancer, inflammation, immune disorders, and disorders affecting growth and development.

The cyclin-dependent protein kinases (CDKs) are another group of STKs that control the progression of cells through the cell cycle. Cyclins are small regulatory proteins that act by binding to and activating CDKs that then trigger various phases of the cell cycle by phosphorylating and activating selected proteins involved in the mitotic process. CDKs are unique in that they require multiple inputs to become activated. In addition to the binding of cyclin, CDK activation requires the phosphorylation of a specific threonine residue and the dephosphorylation of a specific tyrosine residue.

Protein tyrosine kinases, PTKs, specifically phosphorylate tyrosine residues on their target proteins and may be divided into transmembrane, receptor PTKs and nontransmembrane, non-receptor PTKs. Transmembrane protein-tyrosine kinases are receptors for most growth factors. Binding of growth factor to the receptor activates the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to selected tyrosine side chains of the receptor and other specific proteins. Growth factors (GF) associated with receptor PTKs include; epidermal GF, platelet-derived GF, fibroblast GF, hepatocyte GF, insulin and insulin-like GFs, nerve GF, vascular endothelial GF, and macrophage colony stimulating factor.

Non-receptor PTKs lack transmembrane regions and, instead, form complexes with the intracellular regions of cell surface receptors. Such receptors that function through non- 45 Gene 236 (2), 259-271 (1999). receptor PTKs include those for cytokines, hormones (growth hormone and prolactin) and antigen-specific receptors on T and B lymphocytes.

Many of these PTKs were first identified as the products of mutant oncogenes in cancer cells where their activation 50 was no longer subject to normal cellular controls. In fact, about one third of the known oncogenes encode PTKs, and it is well known that cellular transformation (oncogenesis) is often accompanied by increased tyrosine phosphorylation activity (Carbonneau H and Tonks NK (1992) Annu. Rev. 55 Cell. Biol. 8:463-93). Regulation of PTK activity may therefore be an important strategy in controlling some types of cancer.

### LIM Domain Kinases

The novel human protein, and encoding gene, provided by the present invention is related to the family of serine/ threonine kinases in general, particularly LIM domain kinases (LIMK), and shows the highest degree of similarity to LIMK2, and the LIMK2b isoforn (Genbank gi8051618) in particular (see the amino acid sequence alignment of the protein of the present invention against LIMK2b provided in

FIG. 2). LIMK proteins generally have serine/threonine kinase activity. The protein of the present invention may be a novel alternative splice form of the art-known protein provided in Genbank gi805161; however, the structure of the gene provided by the present invention is different from the art-known gene of gi8051618 and the first exon of the gene of the present invention is novel, suggesting a novel gene rather than an alternative splice form. Furthermore, the protein of the present invention lacks an LIM domain relative to gi8051618. The protein of the present invention does contain the kinase catalytic domain.

Approximately 40 LIM proteins, named for the LIM domains they contain, are known to exist in eukaryotes. LIM domains are conserved, cystein-rich structures that contain 2 zinc fingers that are thought to modulate protein-protein interactions. LIMK1 and LIMK2 are members of a LIM subfamily characterized by 2 N-terminal LIM domains and a C-terminal protein kinase domain. LIMK1 and LIMK2 mRNA expression varies greatly between different tissues. The protein kinase domains of LIMK1 and LIMK2 contain a unique sequence motif comprising Asp-Leu-Asn-Ser-His-Asn in subdomain VIB and a strongly basic insert between subdomains VII and VIII (Okano et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270 (52), 31321-31330 (1995)). The protein kinase domain present in LIMKs is significantly different than other kinase domains, sharing about 32% identity.

LIMK is activated by ROCK (a downstream effector of Rho) via phosphorylation. LlMK then phosphorylates cofilin, which inhibits its actin-depolymerizing activity, thereby leading to Rho-induced reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (Maekawa et al., Science 285: 895-898, 1999).

The LIMK2a and LIMK2b alternative transcript forms are differentially expressed in a tissue-specific manner and are generated by variation in transcriptional initiation utilizing alternative promoters. LIMK2a contains 2 LIM domains, a PDZ domain (a domain that functions in protein-protein interactions targeting the protein to the submembranous compartment), and a kinase domain; whereas LIMK2b just has 1.5 LIM domains. Alteration of LIMK2a and LIMK2b regulation has been observed in some cancer cell lines (Osada et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 229: 582-589, 1996).

For a further review of LIMK proteins, see Nomoto et at,

Kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/ threonine kinase subfamily, are a major target for drug action and development. Accordingly, it is valuable to the field of pharmaceutical development to identify and characterize previously unknown members of this subfamily of kinase proteins. The present invention advances the state of the art by providing previously unidentified human kinase proteins that have homology to members of the serine/ threonine kinase subfamily.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based in part on the identification of amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, as well as allelic variants and other mammalian orthologs thereof. These unique peptide sequences, and nucleic acid sequences that encode these peptides, can be used as models for the development of human therapeutic targets, aid in the identification of therapeutic proteins, and serve as targets for the development of human therapeutic agents that modulate kinase activity in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1

indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE SHEETS

FIG. 1 provides the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA molecule that encodes the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:1) In addition, structure and functional information is provided, such as ATG start, stop and tissue distribution, where available, that allows one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

FIG. 2 provides the predicted amino acid sequence of the kinase of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:2) In addition structure and functional information such as protein family, based on this molecular sequence.

FIG. 3 provides genomic sequences that span the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:3) In addition structure and functional information, 25 such as intron/exon structure, promoter location, etc., is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

## General Description

The present invention is based on the sequencing of the human genome. During the sequencing and assembly of the human genome, analysis of the sequence information revealed previously unidentified fragments of the human genome that encode peptides that share structural and/or 40 sequence homology to protein/peptide/domains identified and characterized within the art as being a kinase protein or part of a kinase protein and are related to the serine/ threonine kinase subfamily. Utilizing these sequences, additional genomic sequences were assembled and transcript 45 and/or cDNA sequences were isolated and characterized. Based on this analysis, the present invention provides amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, nucleic acid sequences in the form of transcript sequences, cDNA 50 sequences and/or genomic sequences that encode these kinase peptides and proteins, nucleic acid variation (allelic information), tissue distribution of expression, and information about the closest art known protein/peptide/domain that has structural or sequence homology to the kinase of the 55 present invention.

In addition to being previously unknown, the peptides that are provided in the present invention are selected based on their ability to be used for the development of commercially important products and services. Specifically, the present peptides are selected based on homology and/or structural relatedness to known kinase proteins of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily and the expression pattern observed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates exprestissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The art has clearly established the commercial importance of

members of this family of proteins and proteins that have expression patterns similar to that of the present gene. Some of the more specific features of the peptides of the present invention, and the uses thereof, are described herein, particularly in the Background of the Invention and in the annotation provided in the Figures, and/or are known within the art for each of the known serine/threonine kinase family or subfamily of kinase proteins.

## Specific Embodiments

## Peptide Molecules

The present invention provides nucleic acid sequences that encode protein molecules that have been identified as being members of the kinase family of proteins and are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (protein sequences are provided in FIG. 2, transcript/cDNA sequences are provided in FIG. 1 and genomic sequences are larly allelic variants as identified herein and using the information in FIG. 3, will be referred herein as the kinase peptides of the present invention, kinase peptides, or peptides/proteins of the present invention.

> The present invention provides isolated peptide and protein molecules that consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise the amino acid sequences of the kinase peptides disclosed in the FIG. 2, (encoded by the nucleic acid molecule shown in FIG. 1, transcript/cDNA or FIG. 3, genomic sequence), as well as all obvious variants of these peptides that are within the art to make and use. Some of these variants are described in detail below.

> As used herein, a peptide is said to be "isolated" or "purified" when it is substantially free of cellular material or free of chemical precursors or other chemicals. The peptides of the present invention can be purified to homogeneity or other degrees of purity. The level of purification will be based on the intended use. The critical feature is that the preparation allows for the desired function of the peptide, even if in the presence of considerable amounts of other components (the features of an isolated nucleic acid molecule is discussed below).

> In some uses, "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of the peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) other proteins (i.e., contaminating protein), less than about 20% other proteins, less than about 10% other proteins, or less than about 5% other proteins. When the peptide is recombinantly produced, it can also be substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20% of the volume of the protein preparation.

> The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the peptide in which it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in its synthesis. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the kinase peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 20% chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 10% chemical precursors or other chemicals, or less than about 5% chemical precursors or other chemicals.

The isolated kinase peptide can be purified from cells that sion in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous 65 naturally express it, purified from cells that have been altered to express it (recombinant), or synthesized using known protein synthesis methods. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. For example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding the kinase peptide is cloned into an expression vector, the expression vector introduced into a host cell and the protein expressed in the host cell. The protein can then be isolated from the cells by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. Many of these techniques are described in detail below.

Accordingly, the present invention provides proteins that consist of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/ cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genornic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). The amino acid sequence of such a protein is provided in FIG. 2. A protein consists of an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is the final amino acid sequence of the protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that consist essentially of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein consists essentially of an amino 25 acid sequence when such an amino acid sequence is present with only a few additional amino acid residues, for example from about 1 to about 100 or so additional residues, typically from 1 to about 20 additional residues in the final protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that comprise the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/ cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein comprises an amino acid sequence 35 when the amino acid sequence is at least part of the final amino acid sequence of the protein. In such a fashion, the protein can be only the peptide or have additional amino acid molecules, such as amino acid residues (contiguous encoded sequence) that are naturally associated with it or heterolo- 40 gous amino acid residues/peptide sequences. Such a protein can have a few additional amino acid residues or can comprise several hundred or more additional amino acids. The preferred classes of proteins that are comprised of the kinase peptides of the present invention are the naturally 45 occurring mature proteins. A brief description of how various types of these proteins can be made/isolated is provided

The kinase peptides of the present invention can be attached to heterologous sequences to form chimeric or 50 fusion proteins. Such chimeric and fusion proteins comprise a kinase peptide operatively linked to a heterologous protein having an amino acid sequence not substantially homologous to the kinase peptide. "Operatively linked" indicates fused in-frame. The heterologous protein can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the kinase peptide.

In some uses, the fusion protein does not affect the activity of the kinase peptide per se. For example, the fusion protein can include, but is not limited to, enzymatic fusion 60 proteins, for example beta-galactosidase fusions, yeast twohybrid GAL fusions, poly-His fusions, MYC-tagged, HI-tagged and Ig fusions. Such fusion proteins, particularly poly-His fusions, can facilitate the purification of recombinant kinase peptide. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian 65 host cells), expression and/or secretion of a protein can be increased by using a heterologous signal sequence.

A chimeric or fusion protein can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different protein sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST protein). A kinase peptide-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the kinase peptide.

As mentioned above, the present invention also provides and enables obvious variants of the amino acid sequence of the proteins of the present invention, such as naturally occurring mature forms of the peptide, allelic/sequence variants of the peptides, non-naturally occurring recombinantly derived variants of the peptides, and orthologs and paralogs of the peptides. Such variants can readily be generated using art-known techniques in the fields of recombinant nucleic acid technology and protein biochemistry. It is understood, however, that variants exclude any amino acid sequences disclosed prior to the invention.

Such variants can readily be identified/made using molecular techniques and the sequence information disclosed herein. Further, such variants can readily be distinguished from other peptides based on sequence and/or structural homology to the kinase peptides of the present invention. The degree of homology/identity present will be based primarily on whether the peptide is a functional variant or non-functional variant, the amount of divergence present in the paralog family and the evolutionary distance between the orthologs.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and nonhomologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the length of a reference sequence is aligned for comparison purposes. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "identity" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic that the kinase peptide and the heterologous protein are 55 acid "homology"). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity and similarity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. (Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D. W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G.,

eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991). In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at http://www.gcg.com), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (Devereux, J., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 12(1):387 (1984)) (available at http://www.gcg.com), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. 20 Myers and W. Miller (CABIOS, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present 25 invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against sequence databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (J. Mol. 30 Biol. 215:403-10 (1990)). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the proteins of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (Nucleic Acids Res. 25(17):3389-3402 (1997)). When uti-40 lizing BLAST and gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used.

Full-length pre-processed forms, as well as mature processed forms, of proteins that comprise one of the peptides 45 of the present invention can readily be identified as having complete sequence identity to one of the kinase peptides of the present invention as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present 50 invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

tified as being a human protein having a high degree (significant) of sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. Genetic locus can readily be determined based on the 60 genomic information provided in FIG. 3, such as the genomic sequence mapped to the reference human. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is 65 supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. As used herein, two proteins (or a region of

the proteins) have significant homology when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous. A significantly homologous amino acid sequence, according to the present invention, will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under stringent conditions as more fully described below.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Paralogs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/ identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide, as being encoded by a gene from humans, and as having similar activity or function. Two proteins will typically be considered paralogs when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 60% or greater, and more typically at least about 70% or greater homology through a given region or domain. Such paralogs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions as more fully described below.

Orthologs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/ identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by a gene from another organism. Preferred orthologs will be isolated from mammals, preferably primates, for the development of human therapeutic targets and agents. Such orthologs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions, as more fully described below, depending on the degree of relatedness of the two organisms yielding the proteins.

Non-naturally occurring variants of the kinase peptides of the present invention can readily be generated using recombinant techniques. Such variants include, but are not limited to deletions, additions and substitutions in the amino acid sequence of the kinase peptide. For example, one class of substitutions are conserved amino acid substitution. Such substitutions are those that substitute a given amino acid in a kinase peptide by another amino acid of like characteristics. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu, and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln; exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg; and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Guidance concerning which amino acid changes are likely to Allelic variants of a kinase peptide can readily be iden- 55 be phenotypically silent are found in Bowie et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990).

> Variant kinase peptides can be fully functional or can lack function in one or more activities, e.g. ability to bind substrate, ability to phosphorylate substrate, ability to mediate signaling, etc. Fully functional variants typically contain only conservative variation or variation in non-critical residues or in non-critical regions. FIG. 2 provides the result of protein analysis and can be used to identify critical domains/ regions. Functional variants can also contain substitution of similar amino acids that result in no change or an insignificant change in function. Alternatively, such substitutions may positively or negatively affect function to some degree.

Non-functional variants typically contain one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, inversions, or truncation or a substitution, insertion, inversion, or deletion in a critical residue or critical region.

Amino acids that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (Cunningham et al., Science 244:1081-1085 (1989)), particularly using the results provided in FIG. 2. The latter procedure introduces 10 single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as kinase activity or in assays such as an in vitro proliferative activity. Sites that are critical for binding partner/substrate binding can also be determined by struc- 15 tural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith et al., J. Mol. Biol. 224:899-904 (1992); de Vos et al. Science 255:306-312 (1992)).

The present invention further provides fragments of the 20 kinase peptides, in addition to proteins and peptides that comprise and consist of such fragments, particularly those comprising the residues identified in FIG. 2. The fragments to which the invention pertains, however, are not to be construed as encompassing fragments that may be disclosed publicly prior to the present invention.

As used herein, a fragment comprises at least 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, or more contiguous amino acid residues from a kinase peptide. Such fragments can be chosen based on the ability to retain one or more of the biological activities of the kinase peptide or could be chosen for the ability to perform a function, e.g. bind a substrate or act as an immunogen. Particularly important fragments are biologically active fragments, peptides that are, for example, about 8 or more amino acids in length. Such fragments will typically comprise a domain or motif of the kinase peptide, e.g., active site, a transmembrane domain or a substrate-binding domain. Further, possible fragments include, but are not limited to, domain or motif containing fragments, soluble peptide fragments, and fragments containing immunogenic structures. Predicted domains and functional sites are readily identifiable by computer programs well known and readily available to those of skill in the art (e.g., PROSITE analysis). The results of one such analysis are provided in FIG. 2.

Polypeptides often contain amino acids other than the 20 amino acids commonly referred to as the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Further, many amino acids, including the terminal amino acids, may be modified by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational 50 known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such modifications, or by chemical modification techniques well known in the art. Common modifications that occur naturally in kinase peptides are described in basic texts, detailed monographs, and the research literature, and they are well known to those of skill in the art (some of these features are 55 identified in FIG. 2).

Known modifications include, but are not limited to, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide 60 derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphotidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent crosslinks, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma carboxylation, 65 glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pro-

teolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.

Such modifications are well known to those of skill in the art and have been described in great detail in the scientific literature. Several particularly common modifications, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gammacarboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and ADP-ribosylation, for instance, are described in most basic texts, such as Proteins-Structure and Molecular Properties, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993). Many detailed reviews are available on this subject, such as by Wold, F., Posttranslational Covalent Modification of Proteins, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al. (Meth. Enzymol. 182: 626-646 (1990)) and Rattan et al. (Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 663:48-62 (1992)).

Accordingly, the kinase peptides of the present invention also encompass derivatives or analogs in which a substituted amino acid residue is not one encoded by the genetic code. in which a substituent group is included, in which the mature kinase peptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the kinase peptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or in which the additional amino acids are fused to the mature kinase peptide, such as a leader or secretory sequence or a sequence for purification of the mature kinase peptide or a pro-protein sequence.

## Protein/Peptide Uses

The proteins of the present invention can be used in substantial and specific assays related to the functional information provided in the Figures; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its binding partner or ligand) in biological fluids; and as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state). Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein or ligand (such as, for example, in a kinase-effector protein interaction or kinase-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the binding partner/ligand so as to develop a system to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Any or all of these uses are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as commercial products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well methods include "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S. L. and A. R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

The potential uses of the peptides of the present invention are based primarily on the source of the protein as well as the class/action of the protein. For example, kinases isolated from humans and their human/mammalian orthologs serve as targets for identifying agents for use in mammalian therapeutic applications, e.g. a human drug, particularly in modulating a biological or pathological response in a cell or tissue that expresses the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant

brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. A large percentage of pharmaceutical agents are being developed that modulate the activity of kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (see Background of the Invention). The structural and functional information provided in the Background and Figures provide specific and substantial uses for the molecules of the present invention, particularly in combination with the expression information 10 provided in FIG. 1. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Such uses can readily be determined using the information provided herein, that which is known in the art, and routine experimentation.

The proteins of the present invention (including variants and fragments that may have been disclosed prior to the present invention) are useful for biological assays related to kinases that are related to members of the serine/threonine 20 kinase subfamily. Such assays involve any of the known kinase functions or activities or properties useful for diagnosis and treatment of kinase-related conditions that are specific for the subfamily of kinases that the one of the present invention belongs to, particularly in cells and tissues 25 that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma. ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

The proteins of the present invention are also usefull in drug screening assays, in cell-based or cell-free systems. Cell-based systems can be native, i.e., cells that normally as express the kinase, as a biopsy or expanded in cell culture. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. In an alternate embodiment, cell-based assays involve recombinant host cells expressing the kinase protein.

The polypeptides can be used to identify compounds that modulate kinase activity of the protein in its natural state or an altered form that causes a specific disease or pathology associated with the kinase. Both the kinases of the present 45 invention and appropriate variants and fragments can be used in high-throughput screens to assay candidate compounds for the ability to bind to the kinase. These compounds can be further screened against a functional kinase to determine the effect of the compound on the kinase activity. Further, these compounds can be tested in animal or invertebrate systems to determine activity/effectiveness. Compounds can be identified that activate (agonist) or inactivate (antagonist) the kinase to a desired degree.

Further, the proteins of the present invention can be used 55 to screen a compound for the ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the kinase protein and a molecule that normally interacts with the kinase protein, e.g. a substrate or a component of the signal pathway that the kinase protein normally interacts (for example, another kinase). Such 60 assays typically include the steps of combining the kinase protein with a candidate compound under conditions that allow the kinase protein, or fragment, to interact with the target molecule, and to detect the formation of a complex between the protein and the target or to detect the biochemical consequence of the interaction with the kinase protein and the target, such as any of the associated effects of signal

transduction such as protein phosphorylation, cAMP turnover, and adenylate cyclase activation, etc.

Candidate compounds include, for example, 1) peptides such as soluble peptides, including Ig-tailed fusion peptides and members of random peptide libraries (see, e.g., Lam et al., Nature 354:82-84 (1991); Houghten et al., Nature 354:84-86 (1991)) and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular libraries made of D- and/or L-configuration amino acids; 2) phosphopeptides (e.g., members of random and partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries, see, e.g., Songyang et al., Cell 72:767-778 (1993)); 3) antibodies (e.g., polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, antidiotypic, chimeric, and single chain antibodies as well as Fab, F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, Fab expression library fragments, and epitopebinding fragments of antibodies); and 4) small organic and inorganic molecules (e.g., molecules obtained from combinatorial and natural product libraries).

One candidate compound is a soluble fragment of the receptor that competes for substrate binding. Other candidate compounds include mutant kinases or appropriate fragments containing mutations that affect kinase function and thus compete for substrate. Accordingly, a fragment that competes for substrate, for example with a higher affinity, or a fragment that binds substrate but does not allow release, is encompassed by the invention.

The invention further includes other end point assays to identify compounds that modulate (stimulate or inhibit) kinase activity. The assays typically involve an assay of events in the signal transduction pathway that indicate kinase activity. Thus, the phosphorylation of a substrate, activation of a protein, a change in the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein dependent signal cascade can be assayed.

Any of the biological or biochemical functions mediated by the kinase can be used as an endpoint assay. These include all of the biochemical or biochemical/biological events described herein, in the references cited herein, incorporated by reference for these endpoint assay targets, and other functions known to those of ordinary skill in the art or that can be readily identified using the information provided in the Figures, particularly FIG. 2. Specifically, a biological function of a cell or tissues that expresses the kinase can be assayed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Binding and/or activating compounds can also be screened by using chimeric kinase proteins in which the amino terminal extracellular domain, or parts thereof, the entire transmembrane domain or subregions, such as any of the seven transmembrane segments or any of the intracellular or extracellular loops and the carboxy terminal intracellular domain, or parts thereof, can be replaced by heterologous domains or subregions. For example, a substrate-binding region can be used that interacts with a different substrate then that which is recognized by the native kinase. Accordingly, a different set of signal transduction components is available as an end-point assay for activation. This allows for assays to be performed in other than the specific host cell from which the kinase is derived.

The proteins of the present invention are also useful in competition binding assays in methods designed to discover compounds that interact with the kinase (e.g. binding partners and/or ligands). Thus, a compound is exposed to a kinase polypeptide under conditions that allow the compound to bind or to otherwise interact with the polypeptide. Soluble kinase polypeptide is also added to the mixture. If the test compound interacts with the soluble kinase polypeptide, it decreases the amount of complex formed or activity from the kinase target. This type of assay is particularly useful in cases in which compounds are sought that interact with specific regions of the kinase. Thus, the soluble polypeptide that competes with the target kinase region is designed to contain peptide sequences corresponding to the region of interest.

To perform cell free drug screening assays, it is sometimes desirable to immobilize either the kinase protein, or fragment, or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexes from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay.

Techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can be used in the drug screening assays. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that 20 allows the protein to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the cell lysates (e.g., 35Slabeled) and the candidate compound, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads are washed to remove any unbound label, and the matrix immobilized and radiolabel determined directly, or in the supernatant after the complexes are dissociated. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, separated by SDS-PAGE, and the level of kinase-binding protein found in the bead fraction quantitated from the gel using standard electrophoretic techniques. For 35 example, either the polypeptide or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin using techniques well known in the art. Alternatively, antibodies reactive with the protein but which do not interfere with binding of the protein to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and the protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Preparations of a kinase-binding protein and a candidate compound are incubated in the kinase protein-presenting wells and the amount of complex trapped in the well can be quantitated. Methods 45 for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the kinase protein target molecule, or which are reactive with kinase protein and compete with the target molecule, as well 50 as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the target molecule.

Agents that modulate one of the kinases of the present invention can be identified using one or more of the above assays, alone or in combination. It is generally preferable to 55 use a cell-based or cell free system first and then confirm activity in an animal or other model system. Such model systems are well known in the art and can readily be employed in this context.

Modulators of kinase protein activity identified according 60 to these drug screening assays can be used to treat a subject with a disorder mediated by the kinase pathway, by treating cells or tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant 65 and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. These methods of treatment include the steps of administering a modulator of

kinase activity in a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need of such treatment, the modulator being identified as described herein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the kinase proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) Cell 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) Biotechniques 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) Oncogene 8:1693/1696; and Brent WO94110300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with the kinase and are involved in kinase activity. Such kinase-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the kinase proteins or kinase targets as, for example, downstream elements of a kinase-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such kinase-binding proteins are likely to be kinase inhibitors.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNAbinding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for a kinase protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, in vivo, forming a kinase-dependent complex, the DNAbinding and activation domains of the transcription factor 30 are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the kinase protein.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a kinase-modulating agent, an antisense kinase nucleic acid molecule, a kinase-specific antibody, or a kinase-binding partner) can be used in an animal or other model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal or other model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

The kinase proteins of the present invention are also useful to provide a target for diagnosing a disease or predisposition to disease mediated by the peptide. Accordingly, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence, or levels of, the protein (or encoding mRNA) in a cell, tissue, or organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method involves contacting a biological sample with a compound capable of interacting with the kinase protein such that the interaction can be detected. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

One agent for detecting a protein in a sample is an antibody capable of selectively binding to protein. A bio-

logical sample includes tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject.

The peptides of the present invention also provide targets for diagnosing active protein activity, disease, or predispo- 5 sition to disease, in a patient having a variant peptide, particularly activities and conditions that are known for other members of the family of proteins to which the present one belongs. Thus, the peptide can be isolated from a biological sample and assayed for the presence of a genetic 10 mutation that results in aberrant peptide. This includes amino acid substitution, deletion, insertion, rearrangement, (as the result of aberrant splicing events), and inappropriate post-translational modification. Analytic methods include altered electrophoretic mobility, altered tryptic peptide 15 digest, altered kinase activity in cell-based or cell-free assay, alteration in substrate or antibody-binding pattern, altered isoelectric point, direct amino acid sequencing, and any other of the known assay techniques useful for detecting mutations in a protein. Such an assay can be provided in a 20 single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

In vitro techniques for detection of peptide include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence using 25 a detection reagent, such as an antibody or protein binding agent. Alternatively, the peptide can be detected in vivo in a subject by introducing into the subject a labeled anti-peptide antibody or other types of detection agent. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques. Particularly useful are methods that detect the allelic variant of a peptide expressed in a subject and methods which detect fragments of a peptide in a sample.

The peptides are also useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Pharmacogenomics deal with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See, e.g., Eichelbaum, M. (Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol. 40 23(10-11):983-985 (1996)), and Linder, M. W. (Clin. Chem. 43(2):254-266 (1997)). The clinical outcomes of these variations result in severe toxicity of therapeutic drugs in certain individuals or therapeutic failure of drugs in certain individuals as a result of individual variation in metabolism. 45 Thus, the genotype of the individual can determine the way a therapeutic compound acts on the body or the way the body metabolizes the compound. Further, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes effects both the intensity and duration of drug action. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the 50 individual permit the selection of effective compounds and effective dosages of such compounds for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment based on the individual's genotype. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms in some drug metabolizing enzymes has explained why some patients do 55 not obtain the expected drug effects, show an exaggerated drug effect, or experience serious toxicity from standard drug dosages. Polymorphisms can be expressed in the phenotype of the extensive metabolizer and the phenotype of the poor metabolizer. Accordingly, genetic polymorphism may lead to allelic protein variants of the kinase protein in which one or more of the kinase functions in one population is different from those in another population. The peptides thus allow a target to ascertain a genetic predisposition that can affect treatment modality. Thus, in a ligand-based treatment, 65 polymorphism may give rise to amino terminal extracellular domains and/or other substrate-binding regions that are

more or less active in substrate binding, and kinase activation. Accordingly, substrate dosage would necessarily be modified to maximize the therapeutic effect within a given population containing a polymorphism. As an alternative to genotyping, specific polymorphic peptides could be identified.

The peptides are also useful for treating a disorder characterized by an absence of, inappropriate, or unwanted expression of the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Accordingly, methods for treatment include the use of the kinase protein or fragments.

#### Antihodies

The invention also provides antibodies that selectively bind to one of the peptides of the present invention, a protein comprising such a peptide, as well as variants and fragments thereof. As used herein, an antibody selectively binds a target peptide when it binds the target peptide and does not significantly bind to unrelated proteins. An antibody is still considered to selectively bind a peptide even if it also binds to other proteins that are not substantially homologous with the target peptide so long as such proteins share homology with a fragment or domain of the peptide target of the antibody. In this case, it would be understood that antibody binding to the peptide is still selective despite some degree of cross-reactivity.

As used herein, an antibody is defined in terms consistent with that recognized within the art: they are multi-subunit proteins produced by a mammalian organism in response to an antigen challenge. The antibodies of the present invention include polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies, as well as fragments of such antibodies, including, but not limited to, Fab or F(ab')2, and Fv fragments.

Many methods are known for generating and/or identifying antibodies to a given target peptide. Several such methods are described by Harlow, Antibodies, Cold Spring Harbor Press, (1989).

In general, to generate antibodies, an isolated peptide is used as an immunogen and is administered to a mammalian organism, such as a rat, rabbit or mouse. The full-length protein, an antigenic peptide fragment or a fusion protein can be used. Particularly important fragments are those covering functional domains, such as the domains identified in FIG. 2, and domain of sequence homology or divergence amongst the family, such as those that can readily be identified using protein alignment methods and as presented in the Figures.

Antibodies are preferably prepared from regions or discrete fragments of the kinase proteins. Antibodies can be prepared from any region of the peptide as described herein. However, preferred regions will include those involved in function/activity and/or kinase/binding partner interaction. FIG. 2 can be used to identify particularly important regions while sequence alignment can be used to identify conserved and unique sequence fragments.

An antigenic fragment will typically comprise at least 8 contiguous amino acid residues. The antigenic peptide can comprise, however, at least 10, 12, 14, 16 or more amino acid residues. Such fragments can be selected on a physical property, such as fragments correspond to regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions or can be selected based on sequence uniqueness (see FIG. 2).

Detection on an antibody of the present invention can be facilitated by coupling (i.e., physically linking) the antibody

to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, 5 β-galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliserone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine 10 fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include 125 I, 131 I, 35 S or 3 H.

### Antibody Uses

The antibodies can be used to isolate one of the proteins of the present invention by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. The antibodies can facilitate the purification of the natural protein from cells and recombinantly produced protein expressed in host cells. In addition, such antibodies are useful to detect the presence of one of the proteins of the present invention in cells or tissues to determine the pattern of expression of the protein among various tissues in an organism and over the course of normal development. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant 30 brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Further, such antibodies can be used to detect protein in situ, in vitro, or in a cell lysate or supernatant in order to evaluate the abundance and 35 pattern of expression. Also, such antibodies can be used to assess abnormal tissue distribution or abnormal expression during development or progression of a biological condition. Antibody detection of circulating fragments of the full length protein can be used to identify turnover.

Further, the antibodies can be used to assess expression in disease states such as in active stages of the disease or in an individual with a predisposition toward disease related to the protein's function. When a disorder is caused by an inappropriate tissue distribution, developmental expression, 45 tially of, or comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes one level of expression of the protein, or expressed/processed form, the antibody can be prepared against the normal protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nergland. If a disorder is characterized by a specific mutation in the protein, antibodies specific for this mutant protein can be used to assay for the presence of the specific mutant protein.

The antibodies can also be used to assess normal and tissues in an organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The diagnostic uses can be applied, not only in genetic testing, but also in monitoring a treatment 60 modality. Accordingly, where treatment is ultimately aimed at correcting expression level or the presence of aberrant sequence and aberrant tissue distribution or developmental expression, antibodies directed against the protein or relevant fragments can be used to monitor therapeutic efficacy. 65

Additionally, antibodies are useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Thus, antibodies prepared against polymorphic

proteins can be used to identify individuals that require modified treatment modalities. The antibodies are also useful as diagnostic tools as an immunological marker for aberrant protein analyzed by electrophoretic mobility, isoelectric point, tryptic peptide digest, and other physical assays known to those in the art.

The antibodies are also useful for tissue typing. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Thus, where a specific protein has been correlated with expression in a specific tissue, antibodies that are specific for this protein can be used to identify a tissue type.

The antibodies are also useful for inhibiting protein function, for example, blocking the binding of the kinase peptide to a binding partner such as a substrate. These uses can also be applied in a therapeutic context in which treatment involves inhibiting the protein's function. An antibody can be used, for example, to block binding, thus modulating (agonizing or antagonizing) the peptides activity. Antibodies can be prepared against specific fragments containing sites required for function or against intact protein that is associated with a cell or cell membrane. See FIG. 2 for structural information relating to the proteins of the present invention.

The invention also encompasses kits for using antibodies to detect the presence of a protein in a biological sample. The kit can comprise antibodies such as a labeled or labelable antibody and a compound or agent for detecting protein in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of protein in the sample; means for comparing the amount of protein in the sample with a standard; and instructions for use. Such a kit can be supplied to detect a single protein or epitope or can be configured to detect one of a multitude of epitopes, such as in an antibody detection array. Arrays are described in detail below for nuleic acid arrays and similar methods have been developed for antibody arrays.

## Nucleic Acid Molecules

The present invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode a kinase peptide or protein of the present invention (cDNA, transcript and genomic sequence). Such nucleic acid molecules will consist of, consist essenof the kinase peptides of the present invention, an allelic variant thereof, or an ortholog or paralog thereof.

As used herein, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one that is separated from other nucleic acid present in the vous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid 50 natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. However, there can be aberrant subcellular localization of cells in the various 55 some flanking nucleotide sequences, for example up to about 5KB, 4KB, 3KB, 2KB, or 1KB or less, particularly contiguous peptide encoding sequences and peptide encoding sequences within the same gene but separated by introns in the genomic sequence. The important point is that the nucleic acid is isolated from remote and unimportant flanking sequences such that it can be subjected to the specific manipulations described herein such as recombinant expression, preparation of probes and primers, and other uses specific to the nucleic acid sequences.

> Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a transcript/cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by

recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. However, the nucleic acid molecule can be fused to other coding or regulatory sequences and still be considered isolated.

For example, recombinant DNA molecules contained in a 5 vector are considered isolated. Further examples of isolated DNA molecules include recombinant DNA molecules maintained in heterologous host cells or purified (partially or substantially) DNA molecules in solution. Isolated RNA molecules include in vivo or in vitro RNA transcripts of the 10 isolated DNA molecules of the present invention. Isolated nucleic acid molecules according to the present invention further include such molecules produced synthetically.

Accordingly, the present invention provides nucleic acid molecules that consist of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists of a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is the complete nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that consist essentially of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists essentially of a nucleotide sequence when such a nucleotide sequence is present with only a few additional nucleic acid residues in 30 the final nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that comprise the nucleotide sequences shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that 35 encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is at least part of the final nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule. In such a fashion, the nucleic acid molecule can be only the nucleotide 40 sequence or have additional nucleic acid residues, such as nucleic acid residues that are naturally associated with it or heterologous nucleotide sequences. Such a nucleic acid molecule can have a few additional nucleotides or can comprises several hundred or more additional nucleotides. A  $_{45}$ brief description of how various types of these nucleic acid molecules can be readily made/isolated is provided below.

In FIGS. 1 and 3, both coding and non-coding sequences are provided. Because of the source of the present invention, humans genomic sequence (FIG. 3) and cDNA/transcript 50 sequences (FIG. 1), the nucleic acid molecules in the Figures will contain genomic intronic sequences, 5' and 3' noncoding sequences, gene regulatory regions and non-coding intergenic sequences. In general such sequence features are either noted in FIGS. 1 and 3 or can readily be identified 55 using computational tools known in the art. As discussed below, some of the non-coding regions, particularly gene regulatory elements such as promoters, are useful for a variety of purposes, e.g. control of heterologous gene expression, target for identifying gene activity modulating 60 compounds, and are particularly claimed as fragments of the genomic sequence provided herein.

The isolated nucleic acid molecules can encode the mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal (when the mature form has more than one peptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of

a protein from precursor to a mature form, facilitate protein trafficking, prolong or shorten protein half-life or facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production, among other things. As generally is the case in situ, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

As mentioned above, the isolated nucleic acid molecules include, but are not limited to, the sequence encoding the kinase peptide alone, the sequence encoding the mature peptide and additional coding sequences, such as a leader or secretory sequence (e.g., a pre-pro or pro-protein sequence), the sequence encoding the mature peptide, with or without the additional coding sequences, plus additional non-coding sequences, for example introns and non-coding 5' and 3' sequences such as transcribed but non-translated sequences that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing (including splicing and polyadenylation signals), ribosome binding and stability of mRNA. In addition, the nucleic acid molecule may be fused to a marker sequence encoding, for example, a peptide that facilitates purification.

Isolated nucleic acid molecules can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, or in the form DNA, including cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced by chemical synthetic techniques or by a combination thereof. The nucleic acid, especially DNA, can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Single-stranded nucleic acid can be the coding strand (sense strand) or the non-coding strand (antisense strand).

The invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that encode fragments of the peptides of the present invention as well as nucleic acid molecules that encode obvious variants of the kinase proteins of the present invention that are described above. Such nucleic acid molecules may be naturally occurring, such as allelic variants (same locus), paralogs (different locus), and orthologs (different organism), or may be constructed by recombinant DNA methods or by chemical synthesis. Such non-naturally occurring variants may be made by mutagenesis techniques, including those applied to nucleic acid molecules, cells, or organisms. Accordingly, as discussed above, the variants can contain nucleotide substitutions, deletions, inversions and insertions. Variation can occur in either or both the coding and non-coding regions. The variations can produce both conservative and non-conservative amino acid substitutions.

The present invention further provides non-coding fragments of the nucleic acid molecules provided in FIGS. 1 and 3. Preferred non-coding fragments include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, enhancer sequences, gene modulating sequences and gene termination sequences. Such fragments are useful in controlling heterologous gene expression and in developing screens to identify genemodulating agents. A promoter can readily be identified as being 5' to the ATG start site in the genomic sequence provided in FIG. 3.

A fragment comprises a contiguous nucleotide sequence greater than 12 or more nucleotides. Further, a fragment could at least 30, 40, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length. The length of the fragment will be based on its intended use. For example, the fragment can encode epitope bearing regions of the peptide, or can be useful as DNA probes and primers. Such fragments can be isolated using the known nucleotide sequence to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled probe can then be used to screen a cDNA library, genomic DNA library, or mRNA to isolate amino acids, or amino acids interior to the mature peptide 65 nucleic acid corresponding to the coding region. Further, primers can be used in PCR reactions to clone specific regions of gene.

A probe/primer typically comprises substantially a purified oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide pair. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 20, 25, 40, 50 or more consecutive nucleotides.

Orthologs, homologs, and allelic variants can be identified using methods well known in the art. As described in the Peptide Section, these variants comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding a peptide that is typically 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% 10 or more homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a fragment of this sequence. Such nucleic acid molecules can readily be identified as being able to hybridize under moderate to stringent conditions, to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a 15 fragment of the sequence. Allelic variants can readily be determined by genetic locus of the encoding gene. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is 20 supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide 25 positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences encoding a peptide at least 60-70% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. The conditions can be such that sequences at least about 60%, at least about 70%, or at least about 80% or more homologous to 35 each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. One example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65C. Examples of moderate to low stringency hybridization conditions are well known in the art.

### Nucleic Acid Molecule Uses

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are useful for probes, primers, chemical intermediates, and in biological assays. The nucleic acid molecules are useful as a hybridization probe for messenger RNA, transcript/cDNA 50 and genomic DNA to isolate full-length cDNA and genomic clones encoding the peptide described in FIG. 2 and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones that correspond to variants (alleles, orthologs, etc.) producing the same or related peptides shown in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs 55 were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

The probe can correspond to any sequence along the entire length of the nucleic acid molecules provided in the Figures. Accordingly, it could be derived from 5' noncoding However, as discussed, fragments are not to be construed as encompassing fragments disclosed prior to the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as primers for PCR to amplify any given region of a nucleic acid molecule 65 and are useful to synthesize antisense molecules of desired length and sequence.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing recombinant vectors. Such vectors include expression vectors that express a portion of, or all of, the peptide sequences. Vectors also include insertion vectors, used to integrate into another nucleic acid molecule sequence, such as into the cellular genome, to alter in situ expression of a gene and/or gene product. For example, an endogenous coding sequence can be replaced via homologous recombination with all or part of the coding region containing one or more specifically introduced mutations.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for expressing antigenic portions of the proteins.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as probes for determining the chromosomal positions of the nucleic acid molecules by means of in situ hybridization methods. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in making vectors containing the gene regulatory regions of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for designing ribozymes corresponding to all, or a part, of the mRNA produced from the nucleic acid molecules described herein.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for making vectors that express part, or all, of the peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing host cells expressing a part, or all, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing transgenic animals expressing all, or a part, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as hybridization probes for determining the presence, level, form and distribution of nucleic acid expression. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Accordingly, the probes can be used to detect the presence of, or to determine levels of, a specific nucleic acid molecule in cells, tissues, and in organisms. The nucleic acid whose level is determined can be DNA or RNA. Accordingly, probes corresponding to the peptides described herein can be used to assess expression and/or gene copy number in a given cell, tissue, or organism. These uses are relevant for diagnosis of disorders involving an increase or decrease in kinase protein expression relative to normal results.

In vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include Northem hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detecting DNA includes Southern hybridizations and in situ hybridization.

Probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for regions, the coding region, and 3' noncoding regions. 60 identifying cells or tissues that express a kinase protein, such as by measuring a level of a kinase-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject e.g., mRNA or genomic DNA, or determining if a kinase gene has been mutated. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by

virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Nucleic acid expression assays are useful for drug screening to identify compounds that modulate kinase nucleic acid expression.

The invention thus provides a method for identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder associated with nucleic acid expression of the kinase gene, particularly biological and pathological processes that are mediated by data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method typically includes assaying the ability of the compound to modulate the expression of the kinase nucleic acid and thus identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder characterized by undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. The assays can be performed in cell-based and cell-free systems. Cell-based assays include cells naturally expressing the kinase nucleic specific nucleic acid sequences.

The assay for kinase nucleic acid expression can involve direct assay of nucleic acid levels, such as mRNA levels, or on collateral compounds involved in the signal pathway. Further, the expression of genes that are up- or downregulated in response to the kinase protein signal pathway can also be assayed. In this embodiment the regulatory regions of these genes can be operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase.

Thus, modulators of kinase gene expression can be iden- 30 tified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of mRNA determined. The level of expression of kinase mRNA in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of kinase mRNA in the absence of the candi-35 date compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of nucleic acid expression based on this comparison and be used, for example to treat a disorder characterized by aberrant nucleic acid expression. When expression of mRNA is statistically significantly greater in 40 the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of nucleic acid expression. When nucleic acid expression is statistically significantly less in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is 45 identified as an inhibitor of nucleic acid expression.

The invention further provides methods of treatment, with the nucleic acid as a target, using a compound identified through drug screening as a gene modulator to modulate kinase nucleic acid expression in cells and tissues that 50 express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, 55 PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Modulation includes both up-regulation (i.e. activation or agonization) or down-regulation (suppression or antagonization) or nucleic acid expression.

Alternatively, a modulator for kinase nucleic acid expres- 60 sion can be a small molecule or drug identified using the screening assays described herein as long as the drug or small molecule inhibits the kinase nucleic acid expression in the cells and tissues that express the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in 65 teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for monitoring the effectiveness of modulating compounds on the expression or activity of the kinase gene in clinical trials or in a treatment regimen. Thus, the gene expression pattern can serve as a barometer for the continuing effectiveness of treatment with the compound, particularly with compounds to which a patient can develop resistance. The gene expression pattern can also serve as a marker indicative of a physiological response of the affected cells to the compound. the kinase in cells and tissues that express it. Experimental 10 Accordingly, such monitoring would allow either increased administration of the compound or the administration of alternative compounds to which the patient has not become resistant. Similarly, if the level of nucleic acid expression falls below a desirable level, administration of the com-15 pound could be commensurately decreased.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in diagnostic assays for qualitative changes in kinase nucleic acid expression, and particularly in qualitative changes that lead to pathology. The nucleic acid molecules can be used to acid or recombinant cells genetically engineered to express 20 detect mutations in kinase genes and gene expression products such as mRNA. The nucleic acid molecules can be used as hybridization probes to detect naturally occurring genetic mutations in the kinase gene and thereby to determine whether a subject with the mutation is at risk for a disorder caused by the mutation. Mutations include deletion, addition, or substitution of one or more nucleotides in the gene, chromosomal rearrangement, such as inversion or transposition, modification of genomic DNA, such as aberrant methylation patterns or changes in gene copy number, such as amplification. Detection of a mutated form of the kinase gene associated with a dysfunction provides a diagnostic tool for an active disease or susceptibility to disease when the disease results from overexpression, underexpression, or altered expression of a kinase protein.

> Individuals carrying mutations in the kinase gene can be detected at the nucleic acid level by a variety of techniques. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. Genomic DNA can be analyzed directly or can be amplified by using PCR prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA can be used in the same way. In some uses, detection of the mutation involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, e.g., Landegran et al., Science 241:1077-1080 (1988); and Nakazawa et al., PNAS 91:360-364 (1994)), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the gene (see Abravaya et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 23:675-682 (1995)). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to a gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product compared to the normal

genotype. Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to normal RNA or antisense DNA sequences.

Alternatively, mutations in a kinase gene can be directly identified, for example, by alterations in restriction enzyme 5 digestion patterns determined by gel electrophoresis.

Further, sequence-specific ribozymes (U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from 10 mismatched sequences by nuclease cleavage digestion assays or by differences in melting temperature.

Sequence changes at specific locations can also be assessed by nuclease protection assays such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method. Furthermore, sequence differences between a mutant kinase gene and a wild-type gene can be determined by direct DNA sequencing. A variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (Naeve, C. W., (1995) Biotechniques 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al., Adv. Chromatogr. 36:127-162 (1996); and Griffin et al., Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol. 38:147-159 (1993)).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA duplexes (Myers etal., Science 230:1242 (1985)); Cotton et al., PNAS 85:4397 (1988); Saleeba et al., Meth. Enzymol. 21 7:286-295 (1992)), electrophoretic mobility of mutant and wild type nucleic acid is compared (Orita et al., PNAS 86:2766 (1989); Cotton et al., Mutat. Res. 285:125-144 (1993); and Hayashi et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl. 9:73-79 (1992)), and movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in 35 polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (Myers et al., Nature 313:495 (1985)). Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, and 40 nRNA or DNA. selective primer extension.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for testing an individual for a genotype that while not necessarily causing the disease, nevertheless affects the treatment modality. Thus, the nucleic acid molecules can be used to study the 45 relationship between an individual's genotype and the individual's response to a compound used for treatment (pharmacogenomic relationship). Accordingly, the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be used to assess the mutation content of the kinase gene in an individual in order 50 to select an appropriate compound or dosage regimen for treatment. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcrip-

Thus nucleic acid molecules displaying genetic variations that affect treatment provide a diagnostic target that can be used to tailor treatment in an individual. Accordingly, the 60 production of recombinant cells and animals containing these polymorphisms allow effective clinical design of treatment compounds and dosage regimens.

The nucleic acid molecules are thus useful as antisense constructs to control kinase gene expression in cells, tissues, 65 and organisms. A DNA antisense nucleic acid molecule is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene

involved in transcription, preventing transcription and hence production of kinase protein. An antisense RNA or DNA nucleic acid molecule would hybridize to the mRNA and thus block translation of mRNA into kinase protein.

Alternatively, a class of antisense molecules can be used to inactivate mRNA in order to decrease expression of kinase nucleic acid. Accordingly, these molecules can treat a disorder characterized by abnormal or undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. This technique involves cleavage by means of ribozymes containing nucleotide sequences complementary to one or more regions in the mRNA that attenuate the ability of the mRNA to be translated. Possible regions include coding regions and particularly coding regions corresponding to the catalytic and other functional activities of the kinase protein, such as substrate binding.

The nucleic acid molecules also provide vectors for gene therapy in patients containing cells that are aberrant in kinase gene expression. Thus, recombinant cells, which include the patient's cells that have been engineered ex vivo and returned to the patient, are introduced into an individual where the cells produce the desired kinase protein to treat the individual.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. For example, the kit can comprise reagents such as a labeled or labelable nucleic acid or agent capable of detecting kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect kinase protein

### Nucleic Acid Arrays

The present invention further provides nucleic acid detection kits, such as arrays or microarrays of nucleic acid molecules that are based on the sequence information provided in FIGS. 1 and 3 (SEQ ID NOS:1 and 3).

As used herein "Arrays" or "Microarrays" refers to an array of distinct polynucleotides or oligonucleotides synthesized on a substrate, such as paper, nylon or other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide, or any other suitable solid support. In one embodiment, the microarray is prepared and used according to the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,837,832, Chee et al., PCT application W095/11995 (Chee et al.), Lockhart, D. J. et al. (1996; Nat. Biotech. 14: nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located 55 1675-1680) and Schena, M. et al. (1996; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93: 10614-10619), all of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. In other embodiments, such arrays are produced by the methods described by Brown et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,522.

> The microarray or detection kit is preferably composed of a large number of unique, single-stranded nucleic acid sequences, usually either synthetic antisense oligonucleotides or fragments of cDNAs, fixed to a solid support. The oligonucleotides are preferably about 6-60 nucleotides in length, more preferably 15-30 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 20-25 nucleotides in length. For a certain type of microarray or detection kit, it may be

preferable to use oligonucleotides that are only 7-20 nucleotides in length. The microarray or detection kit may contain oligonucleotides that cover the known 5', or 3', sequence, sequential oligonucleotides which cover the full length sequence; or unique oligonucleotides selected from particular areas along the length of the sequence. Polynucleotides used in the microarray or detection kit may be oligonucleotides that are specific to a gene or genes of interest.

In order to produce oligonucleotides to a known sequence for a microarray or detection kit, the gene(s) of interest (or 10 an ORF identified from the contigs of the present invention) is typically examined using a computer algorithm which starts at the 5' or at the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence. Typical algorithms will then identify oligomers of defined length that are unique to the gene, have a GC content within a range suitable for hybridization, and lack predicted secondary structure that may interfere with hybridization. In certain situations it may be appropriate to use pairs of oligonucleotides on a microarray or detection kit. The "pairs" will be identical, except for one nucleotide that second oligonucleotide in the pair (mismatched by one) serves as a control. The number of oligonucleotide pairs may range from two to one million. The oligomers are synthesized at designated areas on a substrate using a light-directed chemical process. The substrate may be paper, nylon or 25 other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide or any other suitable solid support.

In another aspect, an oligonucleotide may be synthesized on the surface of the substrate by using a chemical coupling procedure and an ink jet application apparatus, as described 30 in PCT application W095/251116 (Baldeschweiler et al.) which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. In another aspect, a "gridded" array analogous to a dot (or slot) blot may be used to arrange and link cDNA fragments or oligonucleotides to the surface of a substrate using a vacuum system, thermal, UV, mechanical or chemical bonding procedures. An array, such as those described above, may be produced by hand or by using available devices (slot blot or dot blot apparatus), materials (any suitable solid support), and machines (including robotic instruments), and may contain 8, 24, 96, 384, 1536, 6144 or more oligonucleotides, or any other number between two and one million which lends itself to the efficient use of commercially available

In order to conduct sample analysis using a microarray or detection kit, the RNA or DNA from a biological sample is 45 made into hybridization probes. The mRNA is isolated, and cDNA is produced and used as a template to make antisense RNA (aRNA). The aRNA is amplified in the presence of fluorescent nucleotides, and labeled probes are incubated with the microarray or detection kit so that the probe 50 sequences hybridize to complementary oligonucleotides of the microarray or detection kit. Incubation conditions are adjusted so that hybridization occurs with precise complementary matches or with various degrees of less complementarity. After removal of nonhybridized probes, a scanner 55 is used to determine the levels and patterns of fluorescence. The scanned images are examined to determine degree of complementarity and the relative abundance of each oligonucleotide sequence on the microarray or detection kit. The biological samples may be obtained from any bodily fluids (such as blood, urine, saliva, phlegm, gastric juices, etc.), cultured cells, biopsies, or other tissue preparations. A detection system may be used to measure the absence, presence, and amount of hybridization for all of the distinct sequences simultaneously. This data may be used for largescale correlation studies on the sequences, expression 65 patterns, mutations, variants, or polymorphisms among samples.

Using such arrays, the present invention provides methods to identify the expression of the kinase proteins/peptides of the present invention. In detail, such methods comprise incubating a test sample with one or more nucleic acid molecules and assaying for binding of the nucleic acid molecule with components within the test sample. Such assays will typically involve arrays comprising many genes, at least one of which is a gene of the present invention and or alleles of the kinase gene of the present invention. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Conditions for incubating a nucleic acid molecule with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the nucleic acid molecule used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification or preferably is located in the center of the sequence. The 20 array assay formats can readily be adapted to employ the novel fragments of the Human genome disclosed herein. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard, T, An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1986); Bullock, G. R. et al., Techniques in Immunocytochemistry, Academic Press, Orlando, Fla. Vol. 1 (1 982), Vol. 2 (1983), Vol. 3 (1985); Tijssen, P., Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1985).

The test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of cells. The test sample used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts or of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample that is compatible with the system utilized.

In another embodiment of the present invention, kits are provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out the assays of the present invention.

Specifically, the invention provides a compartmentalized kit to receive, in close confinement, one or more containers which comprises: (a) a first container comprising one of the nucleic acid molecules that can bind to a fragment of the Human genome disclosed herein; and (b) one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents, reagents capable of detecting presence of a bound nucleic acid.

In detail, a compartmentalized kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers, strips of plastic, glass or paper, or arraying material such as silica. Such containers allows one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not crosscontaminated, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the nucleic acid probe, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the bound probe. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the previously unidentified kinase gene of the present invention can be routinely identified using the sequence information disclosed herein can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art, particularly expression arrays.

#### Vectors/host Cells

The invention also provides vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules described herein. The term "vector" refers to a vehicle, preferably a nucleic acid molecule, which can transport the nucleic acid molecules. When the vector is a nucleic acid molecule, the nucleic acid molecules are covalently linked to the vector nucleic acid. With this aspect of the invention, the vector includes a plasmid, single or double stranded phage, a single or double stranded RNA or DNA viral vector, or artificial chromosome, such as a BAC, 10 PAC, YAC, OR MAC.

A vector can be maintained in the host cell as an extrachromosomal element where it replicates and produces additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules. Alternatively, the vector may integrate into the host cell 15 genome and produce additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules when the host cell replicates.

The invention provides vectors for the maintenance (cloning vectors) or vectors for expression (expression vectors) of the nucleic acid molecules. The vectors can 20 function in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or in both (shuttle vectors).

Expression vectors contain cis-acting regulatory regions that are operably linked in the vector to the nucleic acid ecules is allowed in a host cell. The nucleic acid molecules can be introduced into the host cell with a separate nucleic acid molecule capable of affecting transcription. Thus, the second nucleic acid molecule may provide a trans-acting factor interacting with the cis-regulatory control region to allow transcription of the nucleic acid molecules from the vector. Alternatively, a trans-acting factor may be supplied by the host cell. Finally, a trans-acting factor can be produced from the vector itself It is understood, however, that in some embodiments, transcription and/or translation of the nucleic acid molecules can occur in a cell-free system.

The regulatory sequence to which the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be operably linked include promoters for directing mRNA transcription. These include, but are not limited to, the left promoter from bacteriophage λ, the lac, TRP, and TAC promoters from E. coli, the early 40 and late promoters from SV40, the CMV immediate early promoter, the adenovirus early and late promoters, and retrovirus long-terminal repeats.

In addition to control regions that promote transcription, expression vectors may also include regions that modulate transcription, such as repressor binding sites and enhancers. Examples include the SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus immediate early enhancer, polyoma enhancer, adenovirus enhancers, and retrovirus LTR enhancers.

In addition to containing sites for transcription initiation 50 and control, expression vectors can also contain sequences necessary for transcription termination and, in the transcribed region a ribosome binding site for translation. Other regulatory control elements for expression include initiation and termination codons as well as polyadenylation signals. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of the numerous regulatory sequences that are useful in expression vectors. Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989).

A variety of expression vectors can be used to express a nucleic acid molecule. Such vectors include chromosomal, episomal, and virus-derived vectors, for example vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from yeast episomes, from yeast chromosomal elements, includ- 65 ing yeast artificial chromosomes, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papovaviruses such as SV40, Vaccinia

viruses, adenoviruses, poxviruses, pseudorabies viruses, and retroviruses. Vectors may also be derived from combinations of these sources such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, e.g. cosmids and phagemids. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989)

The regulatory sequence may provide constitutive expression in one or more host cells (i.e. tissue specific) or may provide for inducible expression in one or more cell types such as by temperature, nutrient additive, or exogenous factor such as a hormone or other ligand. A variety of vectors providing for constitutive and inducible expression in prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The nucleic acid molecules can be inserted into the vector nucleic acid by well-known methodology. Generally, the DNA sequence that will ultimately be expressed is joined to an expression vector by cleaving the DNA sequence and the expression vector with one or more restriction enzymes and then ligating the fragments together. Procedures for restriction enzyme digestion and ligation are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The vector containing the appropriate nucleic acid molmolecules such that transcription of the nucleic acid mol- 25 ecule can be introduced into an appropriate host cell for propagation or expression using well-known techniques. Bacterial cells include, but are not limited to, E. coli, Streptomyces, and Salmonella typhimurium. Eukaryotic cells include, but are not limited to, yeast, insect cells such as Drosophila, animal cells such as COS and CHO cells, and plant cells.

> As described herein, it may be desirable to express the peptide as a fusion protein. Accordingly, the invention provides fusion vectors that allow for the production of the peptides. Fusion vectors can increase the expression of a recombinant protein, increase the solubility of the recombinant protein, and aid in the purification of the protein by acting for example as a ligand for affinity purification. A proteolytic cleavage site may be introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety so that the desired peptide can ultimately be separated from the fusion moiety. Proteolytic enzymes include, but are not limited to, factor Xa, thrombin, and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Smith et al., Gene 67:31-40 (1988)), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein. Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion E. coli expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., Gene 69:301-315 (1988)) and pET 11 d (Studier et al., Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology 185:60-89 (1990)).

Recombinant protein expression can be maximized in host bacteria by providing a genetic background wherein the host cell has an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. (Gottesman, S., Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128). Alternatively, the sequence of the nucleic acid molecule of interest can be altered to provide preferential codon usage for a specific host cell, for example E. coli. (Wada et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 20:2111-2118 (1992)).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed by expression vectors that are operative in yeast. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast e.g., S. cerevisiae include pYepSec1 (Baldari, et al., EMBO J. 6:229-234 (1987)), pMFa (Kurjan et al., Cell 30:933-943(1982)), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., Gene 54:113-123 (1987)), and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed in insect cells using, for example, baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 3:2156-2165 (1983)) and the 5 pVL series (Lucklow et al., Virology 170:31-39 (1989)).

In certain embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acid molecules described herein are expressed in mammalian cells using mammalian expression vectors. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. 10 Nature 329:840(1987)) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al., EMBO J. 6:187-195 (1987)).

The expression vectors listed herein are provided by way of example only of the well-known vectors available to those of ordinary skill in the art that would be useful to 15 express the nucleic acid molecules. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of other vectors suitable for maintenance propagation or expression of the nucleic acid molecules described herein. These are found for example in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring 20 Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

The invention also encompasses vectors in which the nucleic acid sequences described herein are cloned into the vector in reverse orientation, but operably linked to a 25 regulatory sequence that permnits transcription of antisense RNA. Thus, an antisense transcript can be produced to all, or to a portion, of the nucleic acid molecule sequences described herein, including both coding and non-coding regions. Expression of this antisense RNA is subject to each 30 of the parameters described above in relation to expression of the sense RNA (regulatory sequences, constitutive or inducible expression, tissue-specific expression).

The invention also relates to recombinant host cells containing the vectors described herein. Host cells therefore 35 include prokaryotic cells, lower eukaryotic cells such as yeast, other eukaryotic cells such as insect cells, and higher eukaryotic cells such as mammalian cells.

The recombinant host cells are prepared by introducing the vector constructs described herein into the cells by techniques readily available to the person of ordinary skill in the art. These include, but are not limited to, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, lipofection, and 45 or fragments. Thus, host cells containing expression vectors other techniques such as those found in Sambrook, et al. (Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. 2nd, ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989).

Host cells can contain more than one vector. Thus, different nucleotide sequences can be introduced on different vectors of the same cell. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules can be introduced either alone or with other nucleic acid molecules that are not related to the nucleic acid molecules such as those providing trans-acting factors for expression vectors. When more than one vector is intro- 55 duced into a cell, the vectors can be introduced independently, co-introduced or joined to the nucleic acid molecule vector.

In the case of bacteriophage and viral vectors, these can be introduced into cells as packaged or encapsulated virus 60 by standard procedures for infection and transduction. Viral vectors can be replication-competent or replicationdefective. In the case in which viral replication is defective, replication will occur in host cells providing functions that complement the defects.

Vectors generally include selectable markers that enable the selection of the subpopulation of cells that contain the

recombinant vector constructs. The marker can be contained in the same vector that contains the nucleic acid molecules described herein or may be on a separate vector. Markers include tetracycline or ampicillin-resistance genes for prokaryotic host cells and dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic host cells. However, any marker that provides selection for a phenotypic trait will be effective.

While the mature proteins can be produced in bacteria, yeast, mammalian cells, and other cells under the control of the appropriate regulatory sequences, cell-free transcription and translation systems can also be used to produce these proteins using RNA derived from the DNA constructs described herein.

Where secretion of the peptide is desired, which is difficult to achieve with multi-transmembrane domain containing proteins such as kinases, appropriate secretion signals are incorporated into the vector. The signal sequence can be endogenous to the peptides or heterologous to these peptides.

Where the peptide is not secreted into the medium, which is typically the case with kinases, the protein can be isolated from the host cell by standard disruption procedures, including freeze thaw, sonication, mechanical disruption, use of lysing agents and the like. The peptide can then be recovered and purified by well-known purification methods including ammonium sulfate precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cationic exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic-interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, lectin chromatography, or high performance liquid chromatography.

It is also understood that depending upon the host cell in recombinant production of the peptides described herein, the peptides can have various glycosylation patterns, depending upon the cell, or maybe non-glycosylated as when produced in bacteria. In addition, the peptides may include an initial modified methionine in some cases as a result of a hostmediated process.

## Uses of Vectors and Host Cells

The recombinant host cells expressing the peptides described herein have a variety of uses. First, the cells are useful for producing a kinase protein or peptide that can be further purified to produce desired amounts of kinase protein are useful for peptide production.

Host cells are also useful for conducting cell-based assays involving the kinase protein or kinase protein fragments, such as those described above as well as other formats known in the art. Thus, a recombinant host cell expressing a native kinase protein is useful for assaying compounds that stimulate or inhibit kinase protein function.

Host cells are also useful for identifying kinase protein mutants in which these functions are affected. If the mutants naturally occur and give rise to a pathology, host cells containing the mutations are useful to assay compounds that have a desired effect on the mutant kinase protein (for example, stimulating or inhibiting function) which may not be indicated by their effect on the native kinase protein.

Genetically engineered host cells can be further used to produce non-human transgenic animals. A transgenic animal is preferably a mammal, for example a rodent, such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal include a transgene. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a 65 transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the mature animal in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. These animals are useful for studying the function of a kinase protein and identifying and evaluating modulators of kinase protein activity. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, and amphibians.

A transgenic animal can be produced by introducing nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Any of the kinase protein nucleotide sequences can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal, such as a mouse.

Any of the regulatory or other sequences useful in expression vectors can form part of the transgenic sequence. This includes intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals, if not already included. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence (s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the kinase protein to particular cells.

Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such 20 as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, both by Leder et al, U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 by Wagner et al. and in Hogan, B., Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of transgenic mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals 30 carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes. A transgenic animal also includes animals in which the entire animal or tissues in the animal have been produced using the homologously recom- 35 binant host cells described herein.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, see, e.g., Lakso et al. PNAS 89:6232-6236 (1992). Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of S. cerevisiae (O'Gorman et al. Science 251:1351-1355 (1991). If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recom-

binase and a selected protein is required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, I. et al. Nature 385:810–813 (1997) and PCT International Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669. In brief, a cell, e.g., a somatic cell, from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G<sub>o</sub> phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, e.g., through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyst and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring born of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell, e.g., the somatic cell, is isolated.

Transgenic animals containing recombinant cells that express the peptides described herein are useful to conduct the assays described herein in an in vivo context. Accordingly, the various physiological factors that are present in vivo and that could effect substrate binding, kinase protein activation, and signal transduction, may not be evident from in vitro cell-free or cell-based assays. Accordingly, it is useful to provide non-human transgenic animals to assay in vivo kinase protein function, including substrate interaction, the effect of specific mutant kinase proteins on kinase protein function and substrate interaction, and the effect of chimeric kinase proteins. It is also possible to assess the effect of null mutations, that is, mutations that substantially or completely eliminate one or more kinase protein functions.

All publications and patents mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in the field of molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

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<210> SEQ ID NO 1
<211> LENGTH: 2320
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Human

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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Pro Phe Pro Trp Gln Gln Lys Val Arg Phe Ala Lys Gly Ile Ala Ser 50 60

Gly Met Ala Tyr Leu His Ser Met Cys Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Asn 65 70 70 80

Ser His Asn Cys Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Lys Thr Val Val Val Ala Asp 85 90 95

Phe Gly Leu Ser Arg Leu Ile Val Glu Glu Arg Lys Arg Ala Pro Met 100 105 110

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Pro	Leu	Pro	Ala	Glu 245	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	<b>А</b> вр 250	His	Thr	Val	Ser	Met 255	Gln
Tyr	Gly	Leu	Thr 260	Arg	Asp	Ser	Pro	Pro 265							

That which is claimed is:

- 1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a 30 nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2;
  - sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
  - (c) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and
  - (d) a nucleotide sequence that is completely complementary to a nucleotide sequence of (a)-(c).
- 2. A nucleic acid vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
  - 3. A host cell containing the vector of claim 2.
- 4. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 3 under conditions sufficient 45 for the production of said polypeptide, and recovering the peptide from the host cell culture.

- 5. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
- 6. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
- 7. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said vector is (b) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid 35 selected from the group consisting of a plasmid, virus, and bacteriophage.
  - 8. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is inserted into said vector in proper orientation and correct reading frame such that the protein of SEQ ID NO:2 may be expressed by a cell transformed with said vector.
  - 9. A vector according to claim 8, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter sequence.